# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6.821.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.


### THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 48 0
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First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
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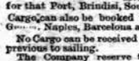
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

### SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 17th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MALTA, (1,942 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain E. J. Baker, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods ship ed by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

SUEZ CANAL.

The MALTA will proceed to Southampton VIA the CANAL, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 10th December 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. Blake, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 22nd December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H.M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 8th December 1870.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE favorite steamer HIS TORIAN, Captain Tuffor, 1,753 tons Register, 250 H.P., (Messrs. T. & J. Harrison's Line), will sail about the end of the month, and has accommodation for about 12 First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez.....£ 36
Port Said..... 38 } Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had at moderate rates on board.
Liverpool..... 50 }

Apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.

THE new English-built Steamer ARABIA, Captain Crocco, 2,000 Tons, now on her way out, will be despatched from Bombay on SUNDAY, the 18th December.

FOR GENOA,

Calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

The ARABIA has very superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | | £4 |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | | 8 |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | | 9 |
| Alexandria | 38 | 25 | | 9-10 |
| Messina | 43 | 32 | | 12 |
| Naples | 47 | 35 | | 13 |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | | 14 |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | | 14 |
| Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa | 52 | 35 | | 14-10 |

Including Wines

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

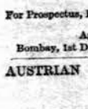
Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st December 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Passenger Steamer ORESTE left Trieste on the 10th November, and will return from Bombay on or about the 21st December. Early application for passages should be made to prevent disappointment.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

| | Cabin. | Deck without Food. |
|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £16 | £ 6-15 |
| To Suez | £28 | £11-15 |
| To Port Said | £30 | £12-10 |
| To Trieste | £40 | £16-10 |

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £15.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 40s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class .....£13 | Second Class .....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 5 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 14th November 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per [illegible] TAGUS, Captain Grey, from London, are hereby informed of her arrival, and requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. The Delivery Orders will countersigned by

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent s. s. Tagus.

### SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

| | 1st Class. 2nd Class., | 1st Class. 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| To BRINDISI | Rs. 110 Rs. 80 | To ROME..... Rs. 123 Rs. 89-8 |
| " VENICE | 128 " 93 | " PARIS..... " 208 " 156-8 |

Further particulars may be known apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 29th October 1870. Agents.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILLA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

FREIGHT.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandise from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £ 25 | £ 15 | £ 5 |
| " Suez | £ 40 | £ 22-10 | £ 8 |
| " Port Said | £ 42 | £ 24 | £ 9 |
| " Marseilles | £ 56 | £ 36 | £ 14 |

Without Food.

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th January 1871.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 17th November 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer BLYTHWOODE, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Miller at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Delivery Orders will be countersigned by

ALSEN, RIEBE & Co, Agents.

Bombay, 14th December 1870.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

### SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a good quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

2 Cases White Spot Lappets 10 yards 46 inch.
2 ditto Swiss ditto ditto
2 ditto Spot ditto ditto
2 ditto T. R. Assorted Lappets ditto ditto
2 ditto ditto ditto ditto
6 Bales Grey Shirtings 45 inch 6 lbs.
1 ditto ditto 90 inch
5 Cases White Mulls 39 inch.
3 ditto Cambrics 39 inch 45 inch
10 Pieces Scarlet Serge 24 yards 29 inch.
1 Theodolite with stand complete.
100 Dozen Quarts and Pints of superior Claret.

At 1 P.M.

One Chesnut Pony.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly Open Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Crockery Ware, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Major General Tremenheere. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unserviceable Stores, Office Furnitures, &c., at the Municipal Stores, Esplanade.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 10 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instruct d to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the unservicea le Stores, Office Furnitures, &c., the same comprises Writing Tables, Office Chairs, Presses, American Clocks, Cleopatra Couches, Pigeon Holes, Hanging Punkahs, Copying Press on stand, Folding Screens, Bookshelves, sets of Camp Tables, Pick Axes, Galvanized Iron Buckets, Paint Brushes, Iron Crowbars, Brass Cocks, coupling Hose, Casks of Portland Cement, Files of sacks, Cast Iron Fountains, Hoes Iron, Hammers, Gas Pipes, Screw Spanners, Pillows, Forges, a large quantity of Tiles, Bricks, Doors, Rafters, Posts, White fine dressed Coorla Stones and sundry other articles.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th December 1870.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, and the WESTERN PORTS of ITALY.
(Via the Suez Canal.)

THE s. s. ARABIA will be despatched on SUNDAY, the 18th instant.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 A.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Ship Company.

NOTICE.—The ss. PARAGUAY will leave for LIVERPOOL TO-MORROW FORENOON. Passengers are requested to embark in the morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th December 1870.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

A NOVELTY IN NATIVE DRAMA!

SECOND APPEARANCE
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 17TH DEC.

THE PERSIAN THEATRICAL CLUB,
Under the auspices of Respectable Gentlemen.

THE WELL-KNOWN DRAMA OF
ROOSTUM AND BURJOR
Will be represented in Persian Character and Language: Followed by a version in Guzerathi Verse.

The Combatants will appear on horse-back on the Stage.

The Sun will be seen rising and setting.

To be concluded with a highly-amusing and Laughable Farce in Hindustani.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 5; Uncovered Seats, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; Gallery, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1.

Tickets to be had at the "Jami-Jamshed" and "Chabuk" Offices, and at the Theatre.

A BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

Performance to commence at 8-30 P.M.

DADABHOY SORABJI FRAMJI PATEL, Hon. Secretary.

FRERE LAND COMPANY, Limited, (Under Liquidation).—A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD in accordance with Section 158 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866 on TUESDAY, the 17th of January 1871, at 3 P.M., at No. 1 Church Street, Fort, to transact the following business:—

To receive the Final Account of the Liquidator.
To resolve that this Company be finally wound up.
To determine as to the disposition of the Books of the Company.
And to consider such other matter as may be brought before the Meeting.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
Liquidator, Frere Land Co., Limited.

14th December 1870.

FRERE LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (Under Liquidation).—A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD in accordance with Section 158 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866 on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P.M., at No. 1 Church Street, Fort, to transact the following business:—

To receive the Final Account of the Liquidator.
To resolve that this Company be finally wound up.
To determine as to the disposition of the Books of the Company.
And to consider such other matter as may be brought before the Meeting.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
Liquidator, Frere Land and Reclamation Co., Limited.

14th December 1870.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1871.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER has THIS DAY ATTACHED his CERTIFICATE to the ASSESSMENT BOOKS.

Appeals against the Rates must be presented to the Clerk to the Court of Petty Sessions, within ten days from this date.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOHN B. HUTCHINSON,
Assist. Municipal Commissioner and Assessor.
Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor's Office,
Bombay, 15th December, 1870.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PIANOS.

SQUARE PIANOS

(JUST LANDED PER STEAMER ORESTE),

Of solid Mahogany or Walnuttwood, Seven Octaves, manufactured by the well-known makers,

SHIEDMAYER, OF STUTTGART,

Cannot be too strongly recommended;

BEING MADE ESPECIALLY FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA,

AND GREATLY IMPROVED IN TONE AND FINISH.

References will be furnished to intending Purchasers on application.

HARMONIUMS.

HARMONIUMS, manufactured by the celebrated makers,

TRAYSER, of Stuttgart,
REITHEIMER, ditto,

And perfectly secured against any vermin entering and destroying the instruments, the Pedals being constructed to close after playing.

These Harmoniums are extra French-polished, and their durability, combined with exquisite sweetness of tone, have been well tested in India.

MUSIC STOOLS.

MUSIC STOOLS, of elegant designs, with Patent Metal Screw, carved, and Seats covered with Morocco.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, comprising Ornamental Flower Vases, Card Trays, Liqueur Sets, &c. Glass Insulators, for Pianofortes, of various Colours.

FANCY GOODS.

FANCY GOODS, viz., Work Boxes, elegantly fitted, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Albums, &c.

FANCY COIR FOOT RUGS AND CARRIAGE RUGS.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES, on the Wheeler and Wilson principle, with plated body and ornamental Iron Stands, half Case French-polished, to Lock.

These Lock Stitch Sewing Machines combine all the latest improvements, and recommend themselves as the most reliable instruments for domestic use, ornamental as well as useful.

Price Rs. 125 Cash.

SEWING MACHINES, NEEDLES, &c.,

Always kept in Stock.

TABLE LINEN.

TABLE LINEN, Table Cloth and Napkins of sizes, Damask and Diamond Pattern, country-made.

Orders receiv d for sizes not in Stock, and the quality warranted as extremely strong and durable.

TOWELS.

TOWELS, Bath and Wash Towels also kept in Stock.

TABLE LINEN.

TABLE LINEN, English Damask Table Cloths of sizes, sold at a reduction to clear Stock.

LAMPS.

LAMPS, universally approved, of German Silver, and Brass Reading lamps, with Milk Glass Shade.

Ornamental Paris Table Lamps for Kerosene Oil.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

DINNER PLATES.
SOUP ditto.
HOTWATER ditto.
TEA and COFFEE CUPS and SAUCERS.
VEGETABLE DISHES.
MEAT ditto.
BAKING ditto.
MULLING POTS, large and small.
SAUCE PANS ditto.
RYING ditto.
PUDDING ditto.
AMERICAN BAKE DISHES.
GRIDIRONS.
BASIN and EWER.

NEW STOCK DAILY EXPECTED.

GALVANISED IRON BATH TUBS AND BUCKETS.

GALVANISED IRON BATH TUBS and BUCKETS, especially recommended to residents on Hill Stations.

BLANKETS.

BLANKETS, large and small, White and Crimson, best Australian Striped Blankets

RAILWAY WRAPPERS.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

PRIME YORK HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
CHESHIRE CHEESE.
DOUBLE GLO'STER CHEESE.
CHEDDER ditto.
DUTCH ditto.
STILTON ditto.
BATH CHOPS, in cauves.
OX TONGUES, ditto.

OVERLAND OILMANSTORES.

BLACK CURRANTS, in 7 lb. Jars.

FRENCH BUTTER, in 1 lb. Tins.

FRUITS in SYRUP.

BON BON COSSAQUES.

FINE TURKEY FIGS, in Tins.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Fresh Stock of excellent

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

J. NEUBERG.

### NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain JAMES DUCAT, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, Belaspore, will be good enough to forward the same to the undersigned before the 1st proximo. All Persons or Firms indebted to the Estate will be good enough to communicate at once with

W. BLAKENEY, Major,
22nd Regiment N. I., Commandant,
President Committee of Adjustment.

NOTICE to RATE-PAYERS.—Orders have been issued to ENFORCE PAYMENT, by DISTRAINT, of all Municipal Bills remaining UNPAID on CHRISTMAS DAY, the 25th December 1870.

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 13th December 1870.

FARM of MUNICIPAL TOLLS and TAXES, AHMEDABAD.—TENDERS will be received for the above up to the 15th January 1871 by the undersigned.

Particulars on application to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Municipality.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of, nor does the Municipality bind itself to accept, any Tender.

A. A. BORRADAILE,
President Municipal Fund Committee, Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.
BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

The Committee invites TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the following ARTICLES for ONE YEAR, commencing 1st January 1871, as per Schedules:—

BEEF, MUTTON, MILK, BREAD, FLOUR, ROLONG, RICE, PLUMS, TEA, SUGAR, OIL, FIREWOOD, CHARCOAL, VEGETABLES of sorts, COUNTRY SHOES, and many other Articles in use, concerning which full information will be furnished upon application.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules can be obtained by intending Contractors upon application at this Office.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders will be received up to the 20th December 1870.

W. P. WALSHE,
Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 26th November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT and CASTOR OIL for a period of TWELVE MONTHS, commencing from the 1st January 1871, in such quantities as may be required by the Company monthly. Price to include delivery at the Stores Depot, Byculla.

The estimated Annual Consumption is about 400 Tons of Cocoanut and 500 Tons of Castor Oil.

Sealed Tenders specifying descriptions of Oil and localities from whence to be procured, accompanied by small samples of the same in sealed bottles, to be sent to the Agent at the Company's Offices not later than noon on the 20th December 1870.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LEMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 1st December 1870.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED, for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, from SATURDAY 24th to THURSDAY 29th (both days inclusive), and on MONDAY the 2nd January:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
C. FOURNEL, pro Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRIS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 9th December 1870.

NOTICE.

The continuance of the

WAR IN FRANCE,

the consequent difficulty in obtaining Transit, and the increased Rates of Charges and Labour, for

CHAMPAGNES, &c.,

now coming forward, will reluctantly compel us to ADVANCE OUR QUOTATIONS as soon as our Stock, obtained at the Old Rates, is exhausted.

We therefore beg to notify to our Constituents that we CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO SUPPLY FRENCH WINES, &c., AT OUR PRESENT QUOTATIONS for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the Local Journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, November 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the COORLA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).

Upon reading the Affidavit of BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, the Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, sworn on the Eleventh day of November, instant, in the above matter, and on hearing Messrs. MANISTY and FLETCHER, on behalf of the said Liquidator, I do order that all persons having DEBTS or CLAIMS against the abovenamed Company, do send in their Names and Addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims to the said Liquidator, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23, Shamjee Hussaje Street, outside the Fort, and prove the same on or before the 26th day of December 1870, in default whereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of Assets made before such Debts or Claims are proved against the said Company. And I do further direct that this Order be advertised in the "Government Gazette," and two English and two native local Newspapers.—Dated this 28th day of November 1870.

J. P. GREEN.

MANISTY & FLETCHER,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA and CHINA, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SEVENTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Association, at the rate of ONE RUPEE and EIGHT ANNAS per Share, will be PAID to the Registered Shareholders at the Office of the Association, No. 27, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY the 31st inst., and on every ensuing MONDAY, up to the 19th December next, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

P. DEWAR,
Attorney for Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th October 1870.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be FINALLY CLOSED from and after the 27th instant.

AT a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the UNION FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited, held at the Office of the Corporation, No. 2, Oak Lane, on SATURDAY, the 10th December 1870, at 3 P.M., the following Resolutions were proposed and carried:—

PRESENT:

Wishwanath Dhondoba, Esq., in the Chair.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hormusjee Dhunjibhoy Gheesta, Esq., Liquidator. | Sadasew Wamonrao, Esq. |
| Hunmuntrao Pittee, Esq. | Nusserwanjee Framjee, Esq. |
| Lalljee Wias, Esq. | Gumpat Anundrao, Esq. |
| Dhunjee Buktawel, Esq. | Bazonjee Eduljee Sonawalla. |
| Coolaloond Dhunjee, Esq. | Bazonjee Pallonjee Palkeowalla, and others. |
| Juggonath Ukerwala Esq. | |

Proposed by Mr. H. D. Gheesta, and seconded by Mr. Sadasew Wamonrao—"That Mr. Wishwanath Dhondoba be requested to take the Chair."

The Advertisement convening the Meeting and the Liquidator's Report were read.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Hunmuntrao Pittee—"That the Report of the Liquidator and the Final Statement of Accounts of the winding up of the Company made up to date, now read, be approved and adopted."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Bazonjee Eduljee Sonawalla, and seconded by Mr. Bazonjee Pallonjee Palkeowalla—"That the balance of Rs. 75-6-3 be made over to Mr. H. D. Gheesta and request him to pay all the contingent expenses of the liquidation."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Ruttonjee Furdoonjee Paruk, and seconded by Mr. Gumpat Anundrao—"That the affairs of the Union Financial Corporation, Limited, are fully and fairly wound up, and that the Company be dissolved."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Nusserwanjee Framjee—"That all the books, vouchers, and papers belonging to the Company be deposited with Mr. H. D. Gheesta, but that he be not responsible for any loss or damage they may sustain while in his custody."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Ruttonjee Furdoonjee Paruk, and seconded by Mr. Bazonjee Eduljee Sonawalla—"That the best thanks are due to the Liquidator, Mr. H. D. Gheesta, for the satisfactory manner in which the winding up of the Company has been completed."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Sadasew Wamonrao, and seconded by Mr. H. D. Gheesta—"That the best thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair."—Carried unanimously.

WISHWANATH DHONDOBA, Chairman.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—The TRANSFER FEE on the COMPANY'S SHARES has been REDUCED to ONE RUPEE per SHARE from THIS DATE.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 15th November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 55 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

ENGLISH ASSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION to the Company FALLS DUE on the 1st proximo, and will be received at the Office of the undersigned in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the General Conference."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sealing in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRIS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

### WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY.....Elphinstone Circle.
POONA.....East Street.
CALCUTTA.....Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE the QUALITY and PURITY of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

| Credit. Rs. a. | | Cash. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| 32 0 | Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine | 28 0 |
| 39 0 | Light Dry Sillery, more body | 35 0 |
| 42 0 | Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co. | 38 0 |
| 42 0 | Gold Neck, ditto ditto dries | 38 0 |
| 45 0 | (Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvees of '65 vintage, very dry and choice | 40 0 |
| 45 0 | No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate | 40 0 |
| 45 0 | No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto | 40 0 |
| 45 0 | No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto | 40 0 |
| | The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe. | |
| | SINGLE MAGNUMS, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case | 42 0 |

*,* Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 36 0 | Crown Brand, fine, recommended | 32 0 |
| 37 0 | Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz | 34 0 |
| 44 0 | Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior | 39 0 |

SPARKLING HOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 36 0 | Crown Brand, fine, recommended | 32 0 |
| 45 0 | Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant | 40 0 |

STILL HOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 0* | Laubenheim, Vintage 1868 | 18 0 |
| 23 0 | Bodenthal ditto 1862 | 20 0 |

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### BANKS.

| Number of Shares. | Nomi. value per sh. | Paid up. | Last div. declrd. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. p. a. | | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 3 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 95 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 9 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,450 |
| 100,000 | 500 | all | 8 p.ct. | Ditto of Bombay New | 605 |
| 40,000 | 500 | 100 | 6 do. | Ditto 2nd Res. Issue | 105½ |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 12 p.ct. | Ditto of Madras | 1,500 |
| 30,000 | 250 | all | 5 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China | 250 |
| 0,000 | 275 | all | 12 p.ct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 360 |
| 4,000 | 200 | all | nil | Chartered Bk. of I. & C | 150 |
| 37,699 | 250 | 125 | 5 p.ct. | National Bank of India | 112 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 440 |

#### PRESS COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 200ps. | Akbar Cotton Press Co.. | 2,375 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,400 | 75ds. | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 700 |
| 250 | 3,000 | 850 | Nil. | Alexandria Press Co. | 460 |
| 150 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 200ds. | Apollo Press Co. | 7,500 |
| 800 | 2,000 | all | 253ds. | Bombay Press Co. | 2,230 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 60ds. | Do. New | 570 |
| 500 | 1,000 | all | 300ds. | Colaba Press Co. | 6,200 |
| 350 | 2,000 | all | ... | East India Press Co | 2,500 |
| 150 | 9,500 | all | 1,000* | Fort Press Co. | 9,250 |
| 362 | 2,000 | 1,800 | ... | Framji Cowasji Press | 1,020 |
| 250 | 3,000 | all | Nil. | Hydraulic Press Co. | 2,400 |
| 200 | 5,000 | 1,500 | 150 ps. | Imperial Press Co. | 1,300 |
| 1,000 | 500 | 1,000 | 125 ps. | Kurrachee Press Co. | 875 |
| 2,000 | 400 | 350 | 35 ps. | Mofus. Press & G. Co. | 375 |
| 125 | 2,500 | all | 200* | Prince of Wales Press | 2,400 |
| 32 | 1,000 | 750 | 75 ps. | Victoria Press, Madras | 1,000 |
| 150 | 2,000 | all | 100 ps. | Tinnevelly Press Co. | 1,150 |
| 400 | 1,500 | ... | ... | Carwar Company | 600 |

*Per share for the half-year.

#### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 600 | 2,000 | 1,700 | 50 | Albert Mills Co. | 1,200 |
| 500 | 2,500 | all | 125ps* | Allianee Spinning | 2,450 |
| 100 | 5,500 | all | ... | Bombay | 5,000 |
| 700 | 1,000 | all | 25* | Bombay United | 1,000 |
| 1800 | 150 | 150 | ... | Bronch Mills | 250 |
| 920 | 5,000 | all | ... | Dharamsey Spinning | 2,250 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 150 ps. | Great Eastern | 1,750 |
| 12,500 | 1,000 | all | 80 p.c. | Manockji Petit's | 1,085 |
| 900 | 2,000 | all | 90 p.c. | Oriental | 2,200 |
| 636 | 1,500 | 2,400 | ... | Royal | 1,800 |

*Per share for the half-year.

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | £20 | 18.3.6 | p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 235 |
| ... | £20 | 109.1.5 | do. | Do. New £20 shares | 126 |
| ... | £ 0 | 43.10.2 | do. | Do. | ... |
| ... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,106 |
| ... | £10 | 110.5.1 | do. | Do. New Shares | 200 |

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs. 70 | Colaba Land Co. | 1,600 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | ... | Fraze Land & Pier Co. Ld | 156 |
| 4,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | Nil | Mazagon Land | 1,010 |
| 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,400 | Nil | Port Canning | 260 |

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | 2,500 | 1,500 | 75 ps. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 820 |
| 1,000 | 50 | all | 5ps. | Mechanics' Press Co. | 30 |
| 500 | 1,000 | 300 | 21 ps. | Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company | 170 |
| 2,000 | 500 | all | 25 ps. | Treacher & Co. | 380 |

#### BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | Date of Liquidation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | 500 | 70 | Jan. '86 | Bank of Bombay |
| | 5 | 495 | ... | Do. China |
| | 250 | 2 | Mar. '68 | Central Bank |
| | ... | ... | ... | East India Bank's |
| | 200 | 182 | Feb. '67 | Indian Peninsula |
| | 200 | 68½ | May '67 | Royal Bank |

#### COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | 5,200 | 2,375 | Nov. '66 | Back Bay Co. |
| | 1,500 | 2,44 | ... | B'bay & Bengal S. S. |

#### EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| London | At sight | 1s. 10 5/16d. |
| London Banks | 6 months' sight | 1s. 10 11/16d. |
| Do. Credits | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 11d. |
| Do. Documents | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 11d. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 100½ |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 100 par |
| Do. | 60 days' sight | 99¼ |
| Madras | At sight | 99½ |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 99½ |
| China | 90 Do. do. | 228 |

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 15.

Cartney, Quartermaster, 49th Foot, to join, from England.

Maxwell, Lieutenant-Colonel, Superintendent of the Gun Foundry, Cossipore, on duty, from England.

Delaine, Lieutenant-Colonel, Viceroy's Bodyguard, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURE.—DECEMBER 15.

Trestrail, Surgeon-Major, Medical Staff, on leave, to Dapoolee.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

*(Bombay Government Gazette*, December 15.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel D. J. Nasmyth, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, Deputy Superintendent Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, is permitted to proceed to Sea and the Colonies, with leave of absence for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1796.

Major General C. W. Tremenheere, R.E., C.B., will, on receiving charge of the office of Political Resident at Aden, assume command of the Garrison, pending further orders.

The furlough to Captain E. B. Holland, granted by G.O. No. 774, dated 23rd November 1870, is to have effect from date of departure in the current month.

The furlough to Europe granted by G. O. No. 798, dated 2nd November last, to Lieutenant H. C. McDiarmid, R.E., is to commence from the 15th September 1870, the date of his departure for Europe.

The Government of India have replaced the services of Assistant Surgeon E. Sexton, M.D., at the disposal of this Government.

Assistant Surgeon E. Sexton, Bombay Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs, commencing from or about the 15th instant, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant William Campbell Black, Royal Artillery, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from 4th December 1869, the date specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of H. M.'s Secretary of State for India.

Lieutenant J. B. B. Dickson, General List, Bengal Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Crowley, Acting Second Extra Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar, has been allowed two months, privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. M. Cantens and Rao Bahadoor Poorooshotumrao Sidheshwur Biniwalé, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Class Subordinate Judge at Ratnaghurry on the 1st instant.

Major Cecil D'Urban LaTouche is appointed to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay.

Anun Parshootim Narayen, Acting Mamlutdar of Kheir and Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Poona District.

Mr. Robert Giles, Supernumerary Deputy Collector in the Shikarpoor District, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in that district, and with powers to commit to a Session Court.

Mr. Che lee Scafford Edward Steele, Supernumerary Deputy Collector in the Shikarpoor District, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in that district, and with powers to commit to a Session Court.

Mr. Futtehund Sagun Mull, Head Moonshee to the Mookteyarkar of Sukkur, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Shikarpoor District.

Mr. Assoomull Pritumdass, Head Moonshee of the Alyar-Tanda talooks, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Hydrabad District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. H. Payne, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

The following arrangements have been made during the absence of Mr. W. H. Payne, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, on three months' privilege leave:—

Mr. Shapoorjee Jamasjee Bhownuggry to act as third class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. Madhowrow Canoba to act as fourth class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. A. M. Dalrell to act as extra Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. T. H. Stewart to act as First Assistant Collector of Belgaum during the absence of Mr. Salmon on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr. J. R. Middleton to act as Second Assistant Collector of Dharwar during the absence of Mr Stewart, or until further orders.

Mr. W. S. Forman, Deputy Collector, Larkhana, acted as first class Deputy Collector of Shikarpoor from 8th to 25th October 1870, both days inclusive.

Mr. E. Pearson is appointed to act for Mr. A. W. Hughes as Cotton Inspector in Sind.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Assistants to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, have passed the departmental examination according to the standard set opposite their names:—

Mr G. B. Spring, 2nd Standard.

Mr. Shapoorjee Jamasjee Bhownuggry, 2nd Standard.

Mr. Madhowrow Canoba, 1st Standard.

Surgeon J. Carickshank, M. D., is appointed Superintendent of Mahabuleshwar from the date of expiry of Surgeon Oates' tenure of the office.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have been allowed, by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Covenanted.

M. N. M. W. Daniell, for 3 months, on sick certificate.

Mr. A. St. J. Richardson, for one month and 17 days, on sick certificate.

Uncovenanted.

Lieutenant G. B. Hewett, for six months, on sick certificate.

Mr. J. Beatty, C.E., for six months, on sick certificate.

Mr. H. V. S. FitzGerald, for six months, on sick certificate.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to their duties:—

Covenanted.

Mr. L. Reid, on 22nd October, via Southampton.

Mr. G. M. Macpherson, by the Mail of 3rd December.

Uncovenanted.

Mr. J. MacKinlay, on expiration of leave.

Mr. E. Pratt, on 3rd December, via Southampton.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant A. Anley, R. E., has passed the departmental examination laid down in para. 12, Chapter I., of the Public Works Code.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Captain H. F. Hancock, R.E., Senior Deputy Consulting Engineer of Railways, having returned to India from the furlough granted to him in G. O. No. 372 of 1869, resumed charge of his appointment on the 10th instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend W. H. Cummins, Chaplain at Aden, having returned to his station on the 26th November last, the unexpired portion of his leave announced in notification of 25th April 1870, is cancelled.

Mr. Cummins is appointed to do duty at the Presidency until further orders.

The Reverend C. Kirk is confirmed as Chaplain of Aden.

The Reverend J. H. Blunt is confirmed as Chaplain of Kurrachee.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Thomas Ormiston, Esq., to be a Member of the Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board, vice Russel Aitken Esq., resigned.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—15TH DECEMBER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton | £2 0s. 0d. p. ton |
| | Cases | £2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. ,, |
| | Seeds | £1 5s. 0d. ,, |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton | £1 11s. 3d. ,, |
| | Wooden Ships ,, | £1 10s. 0d. ,, |
| | Myrabolns & Cake bills | £0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,, |
| | Seeds | £0 15s. 0d. ,, |
| Havre | Cotton | No ship loading |
| | Coffee | |
| Overland | Steamers | £2 10s. 0d. |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal | | £2 5s. 0d. |
| China | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 6 to 7 per bale. |
| | Opium | Rs. 28 to 30 per chest. |
| | Sailing Ships | Rs. 8 per bale. |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 2 0 to 3 0 0 per ton. |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges |
| Mauritius | | 8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal |

ARRIVALS.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Arabia (s) | Mathew | Glasgow, Nov. 14. |
| 15 | Sir J. R. Carnac (s) | Rahm | Goa, Dec. 13. |

DEPARTURES.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | City of Manchester | Naughton | Tuticorin. |
| | Gertrude | Dewar | Rangoon. |
| | General Havelock (s) | Drewitz | Coast and Goa. |
| | H. M. S. Forte | Fairfax | Trincomalee. |

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Behar, to China, &c.
Steamer Arabia, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Goa.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—14TH DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Timash (s), 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Merwanjee & Co.
Canning, 2 cases hardware, and 1 case pencils, Eabhoy Tychaliy; 2 boxes printing materials, H. M. Collins; 35 cases biscuits, 10 cases medicine, 6 cases umbrellas, and 80 cases oilmanstore, H. A. Lockeeadha.
Sir John Lawrence, 2 cases hard and plated ware, Cooverjee Pestonjee Cama.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Timash (s), 10 packages steam boilers, and 36 packages engine and boiler, Greaves, Cotton & Co; 1 case toys, Peerosha Shapoorjee Setna; 2 cases brushes, A. H. G. Hoosen; 2 steam boilers, and 2 cases fittings, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Brazilian (s), 93 packages Manilla and Europe rope, E. A. Currim; 40 casse corks, Bomanjee Manuckjee Panthakey.
Wennington, 7 cases Spanish stripes, B and A. Hormusjee.
Parsguay (s), 2 cases Marathi maps, Mr. Henry Betts; 12 cases champagne, 4 cases still hock, 2 cases port, 1 case madeira, and 2 cases claret, M. H. Starling, Esq.

FROM TRIESTE.

Oreste (s), 44 bales printing paper, A. C. Gumpert & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Comete, 200 cases brandy, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—14TH DECEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Saladin, 125 bags galls, Soonderdass Vaggjee; 101 cases olibanum, Goolam Hoosein Fazul & Co.; 18 bundles hides, Hussoon Khan; 95 bags cowry, Hussoon Khan.
Malta (s), 2 bundles and 214 cwts. E. teeth, Mamoo Hurruckchund; 30 cases olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraj; 8 bales cotton and 2 cases cardamum, Hurridass Nanje; 58 pieces E. teeth, Ryntoola Goolam; 130 pieces E. teeth, Canjee Purshotum; 17 cases croton seed, W. Nicol & Co.
Parana, 200 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.
Victoria Cross, 85 bales cotton, G. Ruttonjee; 2 bales cotton, Goordhandall Futeychund; 100 bales cotton, Bhimroo Bhugajee; 7 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 100 bales cotton Visrambhoy Ebram & Co.; 300 bales gunny rags, Ralli Brothers; 22½ bales cotton, Khimraj Bhuttur; 71 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsee & Co.; 52 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee.
Ellen Bates, 100 bags bones, Edward Bates & Co.; 5 bales cotton, Bhowan Ramjee; 162 bales cotton, Mahasun Mugneeram; 9 bales cotton, Mooljee Lelladhur; 8 bales cotton, Nensy Gangjee.
Gitana, 44 bales cotton, Muljee Ruttonsey; 55 bales wool, Purshotum Turcsey; 106 bales cotton, Khusiram Shalgram.
Balcama, 55 bales cotton, G. Ruttonjee; 100 bales cotton, H. D. Freck & Co.; 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee.
Pauranay (s), 2 bales cotton, Hurridass Soonderdass; 66 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 1 box, condiments, 1 bundle mats, A. L. Estill, Esq.
Historian (s), 38 bales cotton, Goculdass Heerjee & Co.; 25 bales wool, G. Sigg & Co.; 29 bales wool, Vullubdass Jairam.
Malta (s), 12 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 12 bales cotton, H. D. Freck & Co.; 100 bales wool, Hurridass Gangjee.
Dacca (s), 8 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 40 bales cotton, Ghella Lalljee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arabia (s), 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Morarjee Chuttoo & Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddam & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Behar (s), 75 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon; 50 bales cotton, Dwarkadass Vussonjee; 291 bales cotton, M. Duma & Co; 27 bales cotton, Samuibhoy Nathoo; 27 bales cotton, Nahalchund Nathoobhoy.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BALMAIN—December 13th, at Myrtle Villa, Chinchpoogly Hill, Marion Watson Chalmers, infant daughter of John W. Balmain, Civil Engineer.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

SCOTT—December 11th, at 7, Garden Reach, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. G. J. Scott, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

OLLIVER—December 8th, at Joumpore, the wife of Mr. Chas. Olliver, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, of a son.
DAILY—December 7th, at Simla, the wife of G. A. Daly, of a daughter.
SINCLAIR—December 11th, at Toondla, the wife of W. Sinclair, D. P. W., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HOUGHTON—December 11th, at Mirzapore, of abscess of the liver, James D. L. Houghton, Esq.
BERRY—December 4th, at Unballa, Florence Sophia, daughter of Mrs. and Mr. Berry, aged 9 years, 1 month, and 12 days.

### NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

*Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1870.

A REPORT reached Bombay yesterday that the Provisional Government was about to leave Tours for Bordeaux, and the words of the despatch also implied that there had been unsuccessfull sorties from Paris since the battles on the Loire; but this was not clearly stated. There is, however, no reason to doubt the first part of the report. Split into two fragments, the Army of the Loire has been defeated in action after action, both on the right bank of the Loire and south of the river. After the smash up at Orleans the French retired fighting, and one knows not which to admire most, the courage of the French in fighting three days in succession about Beaugency—on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of December, or the irresistible perseverance and rapidity of the Germans, who evidently gave their opponents no time. The action at Blois is the latest reported at the time we write, and it warrants the inference that the Germans were not far from Tours yesterday, if not in possession. Tours could be defended by an army, at least a stout fight could be made for the bridge; but the retirement of the Government implies that no desperate resistance will be made at Tours. Angers must then fall, and with it all communication between Cherbourg and Brest and the country south of the Loire. Had General Chanzy not been hampered with the Provisional Government he might have done better by stealing off to Le Mans and basing his operations on the great ports and arsenals we have named. Except in the battles in retreat, the French Generals have acted very feebly, and without a spark of invention. The original mistake was in forming an army on the Loire at all. The army to relieve Paris should have been formed and used in front of Lyons.

We were right, it appears, in conjecturing that Prince Charles commanded the army which is on its way southward. Vierzon was not occupied without a battle, rapidly followed by a movement on Bourges. It is now more probable than ever that Prince Charles will march through Bourges upon Nevers and co-operate directly with Von Werder. The "Garibaldians" will have to quit Chagny and Autun, if they have not already done so, and fall back on Lyons, within whose forts General d'Aurelles will also find shelter. One more successful battle on the Upper Loire will open the whole country as far as Lyons; and the occupation of Varennes will leave the coast road to Bordeaux as the sole available line of railway communication open between Lyons and the South and West of France. There is now no French army of any sort within one hundred and fifty miles of Paris. The Army of the North is at Lille; the Army of the Loire is at Tours and Bourges or beyond both. There is probably no army at all in Britanny. Is it not time to give in?

ONE important passage in the great Allahabad Resolution was that which censured Colonel Hodgson for retaining in employment officers physically unfit to perform their duties. Of course the censure applies all round wherever the thing is done, and it ought to apply where men otherwise unfit—for example, Sanitary Commissioners—are retained from year's end to year's end. A letter from the *Pioneer*, which we republished yesterday, shifts the blame from Colonel Hodgson to the Supreme Government, who sent Colonel Newmarch to the North-West Government, and afterwards appointed him Chief Engineer in Oude when he was notoriously incapacitated by illness, and who "foisted" Major Cobbe on Allahabad when he, also, was an invalid. What has the Supreme Government to say for itself? Can it show that Colonel Hodgson did not remonstrate against the application of the foisting process to his dominions? If he did not, for the omission he is to blame. But we may remark that Colonel Hodgson was censured for other things—for not doing the work he undertook to do on behalf of poor Colonel Newmarch; and, generally, for not looking after his subordinates. We cannot say the censure was wrong.

By the way, is not the Supreme Government, besides being blind to its own share in the blame, a little partial in the application of censures? Colonel Hodgson and his engineers are severely hit for various *laches*; but if sharp punishments are dealt out to them for their failures, what ought to have befallen Sir Richard Temple? If a Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government is censured, and several officers sent to that House of Correction, the Military Department, for so it seems to be regarded by the powers that be, and all because some store rooms fell, what should happen to the man under whose budget a whole Government had to rush in September 1869, in order to strengthen its rotten foundations and prop up its shattered walls? The errors of the Hodgsons and Cobbes, the Roses and Jacksons, are slight, compared with errors in estimates which called for a *coup d'état*, and an income-tax which has filled the whole country with rankling discontent. Yet the offenders, in one case, are smitten with Olympian thunderbolts, while the offender in the other is still the colleague of Jove.

WE are not without hopes that, when our contemporary understands the project for a real foreshore railway which we have advocated, he will be able to adduce some valid arguments against it other than the obvious one of expense. Knowing by experience the peculiar nature of his mind we cannot venture to guess how long a time it will take for the comprehension of the whole project. That he does not yet, or did not yesterday, take in its scope, is plain from two assertions. The first is that we "sought to upset the long-contested but irrevocably settled decision by which the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is to have its terminus on the harbour side at the southern commercial quarter of Bombay." The next is the assertion that we want to get rid of "the additional entrepôt on the harbour foreshore at Colaba." These statements indicate quite plainly the sort of fog which prevented our contemporary from seeing the project at all. He was pre-possessed with the idea that we wanted to deprive his patrons of the advantages which a railway would confer on their property. The delusion is all the more remarkable, because we distinctly pointed out that a real foreshore railway would actually give to all interested in Colaba greater advantages than they now possess or can possess; so that really we advocate their interests much less inadequately than he does. And the reason is plain. We think only of the general interest of Bombay; and having no sort of interest in any project, holding no shares of any kind, we think only of how to make the most of the harbour foreshores, and also of shores not available for commerce. Hence we are led to a project which would truly promote the interests of the community, of the railways, and of the persons who have valuable property at Colaba.

Having only the argument of expense on his side, it is natural that our contemporary should try to make the most of it. He might have done that without a disingenuous misrepresentation of our position. "Though nothing was said in the first article about such a vulgar subject as rupees," he says, the writer was conscious that heavy financial considerations might be involved. Conscious! not being a born idiot he was conscious; and to prove that we said nothing about rupees, our contemporary has the audacity to quote from the first article, the phrase "There is no reason, save that of expense, why" &c. We only mention this to show the confused state of mind in which the question is discussed. We have throughout kept in view the question of cost; and we have proved to be correct in stating that it is the only argument against the project. Perhaps our contemporary will look at it for the third time; we assure him it is quite serious, and it is not unnecessary that such an assurance should be given to a writer so prone to jokes and levity of speech! Perhaps he will furnish us with arguments to confute, or to accept other than his one argument, with which we supplied him—that of expense. At present, allusions are made to stores of other arguments—let them be brought forth, not kept concealed. At present, in lieu of argument, we are treated with a heavy kind of "chaff," and sundry irrelevant assertions, such as that we are ignorant of this, or unconscious of that, or wilfully ignore something else; all which reminds one of school-boy debating days, or the "Forum." No attempt is made to show that the railway in Back Bay is not a nuisance and a waste; wisely, perhaps, for the proposition is incontrovertible. It is the great Folly of Bombay, and shows with how little reason we are governed, at least in these railway matters.

THE Governor in Council has, by a resolution published in yesterday's "Government Gazette," nominated the following gentlemen to form a committee to act in concert with the Central Committee which has been formed at Calcutta, to assist the efforts of private individuals and others who may be willing to forward the objects of the Annual International Exhibition of Select Works of Fine and Industrial Arts and Scientific Inventions, to be held at South Kensington on the 1st May 1871:—

JOINT-PRESIDENTS.

Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir A. Spencer, K.C.B.
The Honourable S. Mansfield, C.S.I.

MEMBERS.

The Honourable Mr. Justice J. Gibbs.
Sir W. L. Merewether, K.C.S.I. and C.B.
The Honourable F. S. Chapman.
The Honourable M. K. Kennedy.
The Honourable A. D. Sassoon.
The Honourable Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
The Honourable Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
E. W. Ravenscroft, Esq.
F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq.
T. C. Hope, Esq.
A. T. Crawford, Esq.
Dr. Bhau Daji.
Bechurdass Ambaidass, Esq.

HONORARY SECRETARIES.

C. R. Ovans, Esq.
G. S. V. Fitzgerald, Esq.

All district officers have been requested to be good enough to render every assistance in their power to the Bombay committee.

THE Governor in Council has accorded his sanction to the resolution passed by the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay, on the 7th instant, fixing the water rate as in former years as follows:—For 1st 100 rupees, 5 per cent.; for 2nd 100 rupees, 2½ per cent.; for 3rd and succeeding 100 rupees, 1¼ per cent., and at one rupee per thousand gallons for water supplied through meter. The Governor in Council has also been pleased, consequent on another resolution passed by the Justices on the 7th instant, to fix at 6 per cent. the annual rate to be levied on houses, buildings and lands in the city of Bombay for the year 1871.

UNDER the provisions of section 27 of the European Vagrancy Act, No. XXI of 1869, the Governor in Council has empowered all police officers above the grade of constable, and all village police patels, to institute and conduct prosecutions under the said Act. All grades of the magistracy are also empowered to institute and conduct prosecutions when emergently necessary.

UNDER orders from the Government of India, the charge of the *Indian* Telegraph Department has been transferred from the General to the Public Works Department of the Secretariat, in which latter, the correspondence relating to Indian Telegraphs will in future be conducted.

CAPTAIN L. RUSSELL, Staff Corps, Political Assistant, Kattywar, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

WE are sorry to learn from the Rangoon papers that Captain Furlong continues in a very dangerous condition in consequence of his late accident, and that but little hope is entertained of his recovery.

CAPTAIN S. S. DALMAHOY, General List, Bombay Infantry, attached to the 7th Regiment N. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE final arrangements for the annexation of Sind to the Punjab are reserved, says the "Pioneer," for the 16th proximo, on or about which date the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will meet Sir William Merewether at Sukkur.

WE trust the appeal made in another column by the Senior Magistrate of Police for contributions—much-needed—to the Police Courts' poor box, will be amply responded to by the public. No better channel for charitable relief could exist.

AT a general meeting of shareholders of the Bank of Bengal, held at Calcutta on Monday last, Messrs. E. C. Morgan and M. Henderson were elected directors in the room of Messrs. H. Dundas and J. J. Guise, who went out by rotation.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the "Delhi Gazette" narrates a little scandal:—

Some stir has been created amongst the servant girls in Calcutta, by the disappearance of one of the prettiest of their lot (and there are some pretty ones to be seen at the Eden Gardens of an evening) with a Major. The fugitives have, it is stated, gone home *viâ* Bombay. Those of the Upper Ten who are so unwise as to bring out pretty servant girls with them should beware of naughty designing Majors!

A CABUL letter has the following:—

2ND DEC.—The Amir having heard that the Shunwaree people towards Khyber had been causing disturbances and opposing Meer Akbore Ahmed Khan, the Hakim of Jellalabad, sent for the Khyberchiefs who are residing here and interrogated them whether what he had heard was true or not. In reply they said, "We know nothing about the matter; the disturbance was not caused by the Afreedees. If any disturbance of the kind has been caused, it must have been by the Shunwaree men, who were friendly with Meer Akbore Ahmed Khan."

WE observe in the Calcutta papers that an appeal has been made to the medical profession in India for subscriptions towards the Syme Testimonial Fund. The testimonial is to take the form of a fellowship for the promotion of surgery in the University of Edinburgh, and a marble bust of the late Professor to be placed in the University Library or in the Hall of the Royal Infirmary.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Delhi Gazette," writing from Landour on the 11th instant, says—"I am sorry to announce the death at Deyrah of Captain Smallman, holding the appointment of Executive Engineer up here. He was but very lately amongst us looking hale and hearty. His death was caused from paralysis. Captain Smallman was the most active and energetic officer we have had for many years."

MR. CORYTON, the Recorder of Moulmein, has such a tender conscience that he has declined to hear a case brought by the Bank of Bengal in his Court against a native, on the ground that he is a shareholder in the bank. To complicate matters, he has ordered, so says the "Rangoon Times," that the case should be heard by the Commissioner of the district, but the Commissioner also happens to be a shareholder. No longer ago than last year Mr. Coryton referred this very point to the Calcutta High Court, when the Court approved of his hearing the case; but now, having set the authority of the High Court at defiance, it is probable Mr. Coryton will not attend to any of its rulings.

THE "Pioneer" discusses the question whether Hydrabad or Secunderabad shall be the terminus for the Hydrabad Railway. "Both have claims, but there ought to be no doubt as to which has the greater. Secunderabad is, of course, the English nominee, but if policy and, we may almost say, good faith are to have any weight in deciding the matter, Hydrabad should at once be declared as the terminus elect. Sir Salar Jung has done too much for us, yielded too much to us, to allow us to hesitate in complying with his natural wish that the capital of the State should be the terminus of the railway. We are sorry that the dispute ever began, and still more sorry that it was not crushed at the outset on the sole responsibility of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and without any trip to Calcutta' to consult with the Viceroy.'"

UNDER instructions from the Government of India, the Governor of Bombay in Council has directed that the following rules, now in force, be strictly applied to all officers holding staff appointments, whether permanently or as officiating, from and after the 1st instant. All staff salaries attaching to staff situations are in addition to Staff Corps pay, whether the incumbents belong to the Staff Corps or not, and this applies in the case of appointments or salaries sanctioned subsequently to the promulgation of G. G. O. No. 552 of 4th November 1863, in which the rule was originally prescribed. In case where officers of the local service holding staff appointments are entitled to their local pay and allowances, a corresponding reduction is made from the staff salary of the appointment in order to equalize their aggregate receipts with those of Staff Corps officers occupying the same position. The only exceptions to the above are as follows:—

1st.—Officers of the local service in command of native regiments under the new organization, and regimental colonels in command of brigades. These draw specially the old rate of allowance for regimental and brigade command, in addition to the regimental pay and allowances of their rank.

2nd.—Officers of the Royal Artillery holding the appointments of Deputy Adjutant General Royal Artillery in Bengal, Assistant Adjutant General Royal Artilery in Madras and Bombay, Inspector of Royal Artillery, Brigade Major to Inspector, and appointments in the Ordnance Departments. These draw the staff salaries of their appointments in addition to their regimental pay and allowances.

3rd—Regimental Officers commanding Stations or Convalescent Depôts, Station Staff Officers, Staff Officers of Convalescent Depots, Commandants of Depots (for recruits or men going home), Sub-Assistant Commissary Generals of the 3rd Class, Barrack Masters, Pension Paymasters in Madras and Bombay, and probationers in the Stud Department, Bengal, similarly draw the staff salaries of these appointments in addition to their regimental pay and allowances. Probationary officers in the Pay Department, so long as they do not obtain any acting or permanent appointment in the department, are permitted to draw the regimental pay of their rank in addition to the staff salary awarded to them.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE WAR.

*By British Indian Cable.*

LONDON, 14TH DECEMBER.

Vierzon was occupied by the army of Prince Frederick Charles after a successful engagement on Friday.

The Germans have successfully attacked Belfort.

The Third German Army Corps is advancing on Bourges.

Three days' severe engagements have taken place between the Army of the Duke of Meckleuburg and General Chanzy who has been heavily reinforced from Tours. The former were victorious.

The Germans captured and occupied Beaugency on Friday, taking 1,500 prisoners and 6 guns.

BORDEAUX, 14TH DECEMBER.

It is denied that M. Gambetta has asked for an armistice, but the Neutral Powers are disposed again to ask an armistice in order to facilitate the participation of the French Government in the Conference.

The Prussian Note, declaring that she no longer recognises the neutrality of Luxembourg, was communicated simultaneously at Brussels, Luxembourg, the Hague and London on Wednesday.

Montmedy capitulated to-day.

*By Indo-European Telegraph.*

LONDON, 10TH DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was dull and heavy.
Fair Dhollera, 6¼d.
Oriental Bank Shares.....£41.
Chartered ,, ,, .....£14-10.
,, Mercantile ,, .....£23-10.
Hongkong and Shanghai .....£36-10.
Consols, 92.
4 per cent. Govt. Securities ..... 90¼.
5 per cent. ,, ,, ..... 99½
5½ per cent. ,, ,, .....105¼.

LONDON, 12TH DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was dull and heavy.
Fair Dhollera 6¼d.
Consols 91¼d.
Rentes 52¾d.
Arrival—The Greyhound.

## THE POLICE COURTS' POOR BOX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view

which has been reclaimed and made available for agricultural purposes by the application of the "town sweepings" from the city of Bombay. The Municipal Commissioner acted as auctioneer, and the bidding was brisk, the land being eventually knocked down to Tookaram Vittoo for Rs. 2,700, payable in advance. This is a great improvement on previous rates, and shows that agriculturists are becoming keenly alive to the value of such land. In 1868, if we are rightly informed, the ground fetched Rs. 150, and this year, Rs. 400. Some forty-five acres are culturable, so it will be seen that the rent paid for the ensuing year averages the high figure of Rs. 60 per acre or thereabouts.

A DREAM OF FAIR DHOLLERAH.—There was great excitement yesterday morning on the Bombay Cotton Green, both among speculators and *bona fide* dealers in the staple. Business in the early morning opened much as usual—not much doing, buyers very fastidious, and everything very quiet. But by-and-bye the news spread that Havre was actually in the hands of the Germans! It was vain to point out that Reuter's telegram stated the capture of that port was merely 'reported,' and not given as authentic news. The hubbub was only intensified by the means taken to allay it. Business was entirely suspended, for the simple reason that there were no buyers. The speculators, however, were in full force, but not for purposes of speculation; their sole object was, by repudiating their contracts to buy to save themselves from the consequences of an expected rapid fall. This proceeding found, of course, no favour with the dealers, who declined to admit Von Moltke and his armies as having been in any way parties to the transactions in question. The battle between the speculators and the holders of cotton was undecided, when the height of the sun compelled an armistice. What was the tendency of the market yesterday morning it is impossible to say, simply because no business was done.—*Times of India*, Dec. 15.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 13th Dec. was 337, being 2 less than in the preceding week, 15 more than the total of the week ending 14th Dec 1869, and 22 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 44 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

| [Section or Sub-Section. | Population by Census of 1864. | Small-pox. | Fever. | Cholera. | Nervous System. | Respiratory System. | Digestive System. | Accidents & Violence. | Total (including Deaths not specified in the table here.) | Total Deaths during the week. | Total Reported births during the week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba | 19,161 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 1 |
| Fort, Southern | 2,455 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fort, Northern | 29,256 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | ... | 11 | ... | 4 |
| Esplanade | 7,989 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| Market | 75,402 | ... | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | ... | 17 | ... | ... |
| Mandwee | 41,152 | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | 17 | ... | ... |
| Chunkla | 41,442 | ... | 7 | ... | 2 | 2 | 5 | ... | 21 | ... | ... |
| Girgaum | 59,094 | ... | 10 | ... | 3 | 6 | 6 | ... | 27 | 8 | 3 |
| Doogree | 60,236 | 1 | 6 | ... | 1 | 1 | 4 | ... | 17 | 3 | ... |
| Khoteetalao | 19,146 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 6 | ... | 1 |
| Phunnuswaree | 22,529 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | ... |
| Bhendeshwur | 50,282 | ... | 6 | ... | 3 | 3 | 1 | ... | 14 | ... | ... |
| Kharatalao | 23,454 | ... | 6 | ... | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | 15 | 9 | ... |
| Koombarwara | 23,065 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| Khetwaree | 29,177 | ... | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... |
| Girgaum | 21,004 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 0 | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| Chaupatty | 8,184 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... |
| Walkeshwur | 16,094 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 4 | ... |
| Mahalukmee | 9,146 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 3 | ... |
| Mazagon | 21,784 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | 7 | ... | ... |
| Tarwaree | 9,462 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Kamathepoora | 51,675 | ... | 26 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | ... | 47 | ... | ... |
| Parel | 7,002 | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... |
| Sewree | 5,042 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sion | 13,050 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mahim | 19,459 | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 9 | 3 | ... |
| Worlee | 10,211 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 7 | 2 | ... |
| Marboor | 32,089 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay | 816,562 | 4 | 128 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 47 | 4 | 337 | 44 | ... |
| Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years | | 4 | 163 | 1 | 26 | 39 | 30 | 7 | 315 | ... | ... |

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

| Race or Caste. | Small-pox. | Fever. | Cholera. | Nervous System. | Respiratory System. | Digestive System. | Accidents and Violence. | Total (including Deaths not specified in the table here.) | Total Deaths during the week. | Total Reported births during the week of Still-born. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boodhist—Jain, &c | ... | 6 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ... | 17 | ... | ... |
| Brahmin | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 8 | ... | ... |
| Bhattia | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... |
| Hindoo of other Caste. | 4 | 83 | 14 | 17 | 7 | 6 | ... | 164 | 21 | ... |
| Hindoo out-caste | ... | 9 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | 19 | ... | ... |
| Musulman | ... | 34 | ... | 5 | 11 | 10 | ... | 89 | 15 | ... |
| Parsee | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | ... | 14 | 4 | ... |
| Jew | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Native-Christian | ... | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 13 | ... | 2 |
| Indo-European | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| European | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 2 | ... |
| Negro-African | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Unknown Races | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 4 | 128 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 47 | 4 | 337 | 44 | ... |
| Corresponding week 1869 | ... | 1 | 119 | 2 | 30 | 67 | 35 | 5 | 322 | 64 | ... |

## DEPARTURE OF H. M. S. FORTE.

H. M. S. FORTE sailed yesterday afternoon for Trincomalee with His Excellency Rear-Admiral Cockburn on board. The Forte, after a short stay at Trincomalee, will proceed to Calcutta. A salute of thirteen guns was fired from the saluting battery as His Excellency embarked.

## FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGIN ERING.

THE following is an alphabetical list (according to their surnames) of the candidates who have passed the examination:—

| Names. | College. |
|---|---|
| SECOND DIVISION. | |
| Date, Narayan Vinayak ..... | Poona Civil Eng. College |
| G dbole, Kashinath Ranchandra ..... | do. do. |
| Gupte, Pandurang Gopal ..... | do. do. |
| Jambhekar, Balvant Govind ... | do. do. |
| Joshi, Narayan Bhoji ..... | do. do. |
| Nariman Gustaji Dorabji ..... | do. do. |
| Sane, Balaji Bapuji ..... | do. do. |
| Tambe, Ramchandra Balvant ... | do. do. |

## BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 10th December, 1870.
Open 312 Miles.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Coaching | 36,223 7 0 |
| Merchandize | 52,496 10 4 |
| Electric Telegraph | 357 13 6 |
| Total Rs. | 89,177 15 1 |

Corresponding week in December, 1869.
Open 306 Miles.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coaching | 39,969 11 3 |
| Merchandize | 52,293 3 8 |
| Earth Trains | 1,188 14 0 |
| Electric Telegraph | 486 9 0 |
| Total Rs. | 93,932 12 11 |
| Decrease | 4,754 13 10 |

## TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 15th Dec., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 14th Dec., 12-5 P.M. From Continent of Europe, *viâ* Russia, 12th Dec., 8-53 P.M.; *viâ* Russia, 13th Dec., 10-35 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Busreh; Persian line right to London.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—15TH DEC., 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.
Via Ruegie, 13th Dec., 4 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 46 hours.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.
Via Russia, 13th Dec., 10-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 36 hours.
Via Red Sea, 14th Dec., 2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 14th to 8 P.M. of the 15th Dec. is as follows:—

| From | Where to Bombay | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From | Kurrachee | 1 18 | 0 4 |
| ,, | Calcutta | 7 40 | 0 42 |
| ,, | Madras | 2 16 | 0 13 |
| ,, | Galle | 50 51 | 30 43 |

## POLICE CASES.

...ng.—Sorabjee Shapoorjee was yesterday charged the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana ... with assaulting Bheemee, woman, and was ... 25, of which five rupees were awarded to ...n.

...—Rama Goonajee was charged with stealing ...ntaining five rupees. Mr. Nana Morojee, ... the case, sentenced the accused to receive ...ripes.—Assing Alloo was sentenced to receive ...ripes, for stealing two rupees in cash from ...sool.

PROGRESS IN AUSTRALIA.—A cynical ... under the signature of "Egg," writes ... "Talk on Change" in the columns of the ... gives the following account of the moral ... Victoria:—"There is really no scandal about, ... behaving with a decent propriety which threatens ... paragraphists. The doctors (with a single ... manage their affairs so quietly now-a-days that ... them anywhere. The clergy have turned ... *Tempora mutantur* clerical is a thing of the ... ters have between themselves once more to ... losing after other people's morals. Neither has one bar ... gives an opening for critic sm, unless, indeed, one might ... hint that an amicus curiæ might just as well take another ... method of advertising himself than by cutting the ground ... from under a prisoner's retained counsel. Even stockbrokers are returning to the paths of virtue, and find it more advantageous to cling rigidly to facts—to the public is so suspicious that it construes all information backwards, and enrages itself accordingly through the excess of its already-done."

## ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION, MAZAGON.

THE Christmas entertainment and distribution of prizes to the pupils of the St. Mary's Institution, Mazagon, took place on Monday evening last. The Superior also submitted the annual report, of which the following is the substance:—The past year's report had presented a somewhat different aspect from the one for 1869. In the first place, prominent notice had to be given to the long-wished-for separation of the higher classes from the lower. The rapidly increasing number of boys, together with the disparity in age between the younger pupils and those more advanced, rendered such a separation most desirable. The completion of one wing of the College building on the Esplanade at length afforded the opportunity so long and earnestly looked forward to, and accordingly, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned in the religious, moral, and intellectual training of the youthful charge, a transfer of the University students, together with those of standard V. and matriculation classes, was affected in January last, leaving at St. Mary's only the four lower standards with the preparatory class. It was not long, however, before the gap thus formed was filled up by the admission of numerous fresh applicants. The year was commenced with 141 boarders and 105 day-scholars; and now at its close, those figures were augmented to 175 and 155 respectively. Taking into consideration that during the year 28 boarders had been removed from the institution, of whom 8 obtained situations, and 20 joined their parents, either to return with them to the mother-country or to proceed to some remoter station in India, there had been a clear increase of 62 new boarders admitted since the opening of the scholastic year. Such pupils of standard XV. as might have distinguished themselves throughout the year by their good conduct, and by their steadiness and diligence attained the requisite degree of proficiency would have the privilege of continuing their studies in St. Xavier's College. As, however, only a select few, and those too of a certain age, were to be received there as first class boarders, there would not be many to send up this year. When a boy was destitute of the means of independent support, and, having reached a sufficiently mature age, was found to be not well adapted for higher studies, it was thought better, the report said, to have him placed at once in some employment where his time could be put to better profit to himself. The health of the pupils had, on the whole, been exceptionally good, not a single casualty having occurred within the term under report. The result of the Government examination for the grant-in-aid, held in September last, had been very favourable. The amount obtained was Rs. 3,762, or Rs. 806 in excess of the grant for 1869, exclusive of the V. standard. The small sum of Rs. 120 which remained over from the prize-money of last year, had been divided into sums of Rs. 11 and Rs. 9, and awarded in the shape of scholarships quarterly to the two boys in standards IV. and III. respectively, who had given the most satisfaction during the term.

## THE PARSEE "OPERA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A very curious and amusing, though certainly by no means a very easy, attempt is being at present strenuously prosecuted in Bombay to palm off a genius upon the native public by dint of hard puffing. All the different kinds which Sheridan enumerated, the puffs direct, preliminary, collateral, collusive and oblique, with the addition of two new ingenious inventions—the puffs personal and bullying—are employed to trumpet forth one Mr. N. D. Apakhtyar as a prodigy of accomplishments such as have never yet been combined in any one single human being. A musical composer, a singer, an actor, a stage manager and prompter, all at one and the same time, Mr. Apakhtyar modestly suggests, in a circular issued expressly for the purpose, that "take him for all in all you'll not meet with his like" in all Hindoostan. If we are to believe his impartial and discriminating critics, we may throw all Europe into the bargain, and be none the more just to his merits, for the praises they shower upon him as composer would be fulsome flattery even if bestowed on Handel or Mozart, the admiration they express for his powers and talents as singer and actor would bring a blush upon the cheeks of the exquisite and inimitable Mario. Perhaps you will wonder, sir, that in a branch of art which you have been trying to cultivate for nearly four centuries, viz. operatic music, India had only to borrow to excel, thanks to this Admirable Crichton. Your wonder will not, however, grow less on learning that Mr. Apakhtyar disdains to profit by your experience in any such way as adaptation or imitation, and weaves his cobwebs, like a true genius, only out of airy nothing, perhaps for the very simple reason that he does not seem to possess any knowledge of European music or European opera beyond the single item of mouthing words in what is supposed vulgarly here by the natives to be the style of roaring of an Italian opera singer. .....

Utterly ignorant of the simplest rules of dramatic delineation, he has ventured to present a plot which succeeds only in marring one of the finest incidents in the great epic of Firdausi by the ingenious contrivance of leaving everything essential in it to the imagination of the reader. As to language, we may safely say there is none. Indeed the whole affair may be briefly described as an attempt to set doggrel verses to alternate chantings and roarings. But to enable our readers to judge to some extent for themselves, we shall give a short account of our visit last Saturday night to the Opera, Concert, and Burlesque Company of Mr. Apakhtyar.

We are not unconscious of the danger we run in undertaking this task. We confess to a little trepidation. The magnitude of our temerity may perhaps be best realised by conceiving a Mark Lemon (minus his well known talent for acting such parts as Falstaff) seized with the mania of scribbling "operas" and singing and acting them, and professing to possess at the same time the indifference and contempt of Sir Fretful Plagiary for all hostile criticism—for let it be known that Mr. Apakhtyar, in addition to his other accomplishments, joins that of a perfect mastery of the weapons of trenchant sarcasm, and that under the denomination of the *Parsee Punch*, he wields the terrible flail of the keen satirist of the vices of his age without recognising any invidious distinctions between the public and private characters of sinners, or between slander and legitimate criticism. And, as such, he has already made an example of an unfortunate critic who alone had the awful rashness of raising a timid voice against him, and has showered down upon his devoted head all manner of abuse and belaboured him (in a Cartoon) with "shoes and boots, old and new." Thus warned we confess we are rushing upon our fate with our eyes open. If a humble resignation, however, could be of any avail, we have taken the precaution of laying in a large stock of it. To proceed, therefore, with our task: we were tempted in an unlucky hour to permit ourselves the extravagance of buying a ticket for "the Opera," hard up as we had been for a very long time in respect of all rational amusement. We were not very sanguine as to getting our money's full worth out of it; we were prepared to be satisfied if it enabled us to while away a couple of hours decently. Still, conceive our dismay, when on entering we found half a dozen fellows coolly settling themselves down in chairs with a firm determination of inflicting on us a series of native solos and choruses, far from even being the best of their kind by a great way. The utter dreariness and unmitigated monotony of this proceeding, even when the singing is excellent of its kind, can only be realized by those who have had some experience of native musical entertainments. Here were these fellows with, as we afterwards found, Mr. Apakhtyar between them, dressed once for all to represent a Christy minstrel, a harlequin, or an ancient Persian as occasion may require, with no voices to speak of, singing away the most indifferent songs without any intention of making short work of them, nay, bent on regaling us with all sorts of fanciful variations and repetitions *ad nauseam*. Never mind the concert part of the affair, however, we thought; the grand opera of Roostum and Sohrab, which was announced in the programme, will make up for everything. And the curtain at length did rise on Roostum leading off a number of courtiers, all chanting away some song of welcome like "Johnny comes marching home," Johnny himself exercising his lungs the loudest. That was Scene No. 1. In Scene No. 2, the prima donna makes her appearance in the character of the Princess Tehemina, and carries on with Roostum a furious love-scene in dumb-show under the inspiration of three unmistakeable Cutchee musicians, who ever afterwards follow Roostum like Mephistopheles. Then a marriage-scene in which everybody sung for everybody else. Then a leave-taking scene between Roostum and Tehemina, by far the most wonderful and instructive scene of all. First Roostum had the gallantry to do Tehemina's singing for her. The rest of the part was sung by some invisible spirit behind the curtains—a valuable hint to prima donnas. A scene to announce the birth of Sohrab; and then the last crowning scene, in which Roostum and Sohrab challenge each other to deadly fight. For a while they roar at each other in what is supposed to be the style of Italian opera singers and perform the most wonderful pirouetting that you could ever imagine. Then they wrestle, and Sohrab falls and is immediately stabbed by Roostum, when he discovers his parentage, and the two, one lying on the floor and the other coolly taking his ease cross-legged, sing away by turns what are supposed to be fun-ral homilies in the most cheerful tone possible. And here the curtain falls. May it fall for ever, if such is to be the opera which is to be introduced among the natives, such the adaption of Western music, such their cultivation of native music itself.

Bombay, 7th December. P. M. M.

## HOW TO MAKE TWO CURRENCY NOTES OUT OF ONE.

YESTERDAY, in the Girgaum Police Court, Jumnadass Asharam and Jugonath Hanman were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with attempting to obtain money by false pretences from Tookaram Esoo, a bricklayer. The facts of the case are detailed in the following evidence of the complainant. Mr. Venayek Hurrychund, solicitor, defended the accused persons:—

Tookaram Esoojee said—I am a bricklayer. The second defendant came to me for the first time about twenty-five days ago. He asked me where I lived, and I gave him the information. He told me that there was a Saee who could make one currency note into two. He told me to keep the matter to myself. I spoke on the subject to my landlord, Samadhan. In three days more, the second defendant called again. I pointed him out to the landlord and asked him to have patience for four days more. Meantime Samadhan introduced me to Mr. Edginton. I explained the matter to him. He sent me to the detective police. About five days ago I met the second defendant near Sankla Talao. He said he would positively call on me the next day with the Saee. I had certain detectives concealed at my place when, at about a quarter past 5 o'clock, the second defendant called. He said the Saee would come the next day at 8 A.M. Next morning both defendants called. I had the two detectives, who are now here, and my landlord concealed at my place. The second defendant asked me to give him a note for ten rupees, saying he would convert it into two notes for ten rupees each. I accordingly gave him a note for ten rupees. The first defendant told the second to get the fire ready. The first defendant told me to get a fan. I got this one (produced in Court). I had a hearth and coal ready. The first defendant told me to hold the note over the fire. The first defendant threw this powder (a portion produced in Court) on the fire. I was almost suffocated and I coughed. The first defendant tied up the note between two pieces of glass. I coughed again when the policemen came out and secured the defendants and these things. The pieces of glass, on being separated, were found to contain two currency notes for ten rupees each.

The landlord and a policeman were examined at length, and they materially corroborated the testimony of the complainant.

The magistrate adjudged the prisoners guilty and sentenced each of them to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

## EXECUTION OF A MAHOMEDAN.

YESTERDAY morning, Khooshall Sheik Khotoob, a Mahomedan, who was convicted at last Bombay Criminal Sessions of murdering his wife, suffered the extreme pains of the law in front of the common gaol here. The circumstances of the murder committed by this man were most atrocious. He and his wife, a creature of seventeen or eighteen years of age, lived together in a house in the native town. Quarrelling was a matter of course with them and the neighbours took no notice of their squabbles. On the night of the 16th September last, however, the woman was heard saying that she was struck with a knife, and shortly afterwards the husband left the house. A policeman stopped him with a query as to where he was going, and prisoner thereupon said his wife had committed suicide. In a few minutes the house was opened, the woman was found covered with wounds and blood, and, though taken to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital and cared for there, she died almost immediately. Before her death, she pointed out her husband as the person who had wounded her. He stuck to his story, however, even after conviction by the jury, but the medical evidence showed that there were no fewer than fourteen wounds on the woman's body, several of which must have resulted fatally, and could not have been self-inflicted.

The prisoner was convicted by the jury, and sentenced to death by the Chief Justice on the 25th of November. Since then he has conducted himself with the composure common to his co-religionists, only appearing somewhat interested when the day was fixed for his execution. He has been seen in prison by his parents and other friends, and to all he gave a calm farewell. A Moula, too, visited him and ministered consolation to him. The Rev. W. B. Keer, the chaplain of the Gaol, also visited him. Prisoner made no remark on his sentence to any of his callers, nor up to his last moment yesterday did he admit his guilt. The sheriff and the usual officials were at the prison by seven in the morning, and the execution took place at half past that hour. The convict had a parting interview with his father and mother early in the morning, but afterwards, whilst being pinioned and hearing the warrant read and up to the very last of his time, he was calm and sullen. He was a very light-made man and his struggles were protracted. The mob around the scaffold, we may add, was rather below the average, and all were quiet and orderly.

## THE INCOME-TAX.

*(Englishman.)*

WE are now approaching the end of the third quarter of the financial year. The position, so far as can be ascertained, is this. There will be a considerable surplus for 1870-71, and permanent retrenchments have been effected to an extent that promises an equilibrium; either with a nominal income-tax, or without an income-tax at all for 1871-72. We sincerely trust that Government will see the wisdom of abolishing that impost *in toto*. General speculations as to the expediency or inexpediency of an income-tax have ceased to have any bearing upon the present question. Were it ever so good a means of raising revenue, yet the whole Indian public, both English and native, both mercantile and agricultural, have been worked up by the oppressions of the past year into a dogged determination to oppose it. The Government has to choose whether it will rule over a contented or a discontented people; and it would be most unwise, for the sake of the petty revenue which a reduced income-tax would yield, to keep the tax-payers in their present state of embittered animosity to their rulers. The income-tax, and the income-tax alone, is to blame for the hostility now lurking in every lane of this city, and in every village throughout India; and Government may administer the reduced tax ever so wisely, but it will not regain the confidence of the people till the full concession is made. Once satisfy the public on this point, and it will readily enough acknowledge the really good work which Lord Mayo has done. So far as the accounts enable us to judge, his first two years of office will have effected permanent reductions, exceeding a million sterling a year, without impairing the efficiency of the existing establishments. This is no small thing to have accomplished, but gratitude is out of the question, so long as public feeling is exacerbated, and the public sense of justice outraged by the odious impost. Lord Lawrence left behind him enterprises involving the outlay of a hundred millions sterling,—enterprises which would have saddled the country with another four millions of interest per annum. The present Viceroy has acted wisely in revising these enormous schemes, and in refusing to load the revenues with responsibilities which they are at present unable to bear.

The Giant Deficit has at last been finally grappled with, but another monster, and a far more terrible one than Sir Richard Temple's wild beast, remains. Let Lord Mayo go out and do battle with the Tyrant Department of Public Works, and sweep out its Augean stalls, and a saving will result that will make up five times over for any difference between the proposed reduction of the income-tax and its total abolition. The lesson administered to the Allahabad engineers was a good beginning. The reduction of costly supernumeraries, recently announced, will yield some immediate saving, but nothing less than a thorough, although gradual, re-organisation will purify the department, or satisfy the public. The income-tax is looked upon as a public works tax, and, as we would again repeat, its general expediency or inexpediency as a fiscal measure has ceased to apply to the present position. The question has passed out of the region of argument into that of exacerbated feeling and persistent resistance. The public heartily supported the Government in its difficulty of September last year, and the public have earned a right to expect the grateful consideration of Government to their demands for the year we are about to enter on.

*(Indian Daily News.)*

If the income-tax is to be retained permanently in any form, we trust that the assessments will be entrusted in future to the only trustworthy body, who are available for the work—the Subordinate Executive Service. But we cannot bring our minds to accept the income-tax under present circumstances, or in any time of peace, even at one per cent. Nay, if fraction-loving Sir Richard left only the fraction to keep the Act alive, we should object to it almost as strongly as we do with its three units. There would still be left the grand machinery of oppression. It would still be set in regular or irregular operation, and it is the form of operation practised, illegal extortion in legal form, and under legal authority, that renders the tax so obnoxious. The amount legally taken from the people may not be large; but the amount illegally taken is something considerable, and probably more than finds its way into the Treasury. But it is not merely the money taken, legally and illegally, which is the great objection to the income-tax. There is an inherent unsuitability in the levy of such an impost in a country like India.

## THE ROCK DISCOVERED AT ENTRANCE OF SUEZ ROADSTEAD.

THE following Notice, received from the British Consul at Suez, is published by the Government of India:—

PINNACLE ROCK AT THE ENTRANCE OF SUEZ ROADSTEAD.

A pinnacle rock, with only 13 feet water at L. W. Spring tide, has been discovered in the Fairway Channel at the entrance of Suez Roadstead:

MAGNETIC BEARING OF THE DANGER.

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| Light Ship..... | N. 7° E. 1·7 |
| Kobireh Beacon..... | N. 29° W. 1·9 |
| Lime Kiln on East Shore.... | N. 62 E. 2·5 |

The Channel west of the danger commanding 24 feet water at L. W. is ¾ of a mile wide.

Ships passing through by day should keep the Light Vessel on with the westermost minaret of the town of Suez; by night the Light Ship should bear N. by E.

A small red buoy has been placed as a temporary mark on the danger.

(Signed) GEO. WEBB,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

Suez, the 14th November 1870.

## CLIMBING TIGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The account given by Colonel Christie of a tigress climbing a tree to the height of forty feet, being so authenticated, cannot be doubted. It is, however, both unique and strange. If a tiger *badly wounded* performed such a feat, it would be natural to suppose that they do climb trees under ordinary circumstances. I have seen tigers in all conditions, wounded or untouched, put up under large trees that offered every facility for a tiger to climb—trees with thick crooked trunks and large branches within a few feet from the ground, but in no single instance has an attempt been made to climb. When the whole country is inundated, and tigers cannot find the smallest dry spot, they are known to get on to the lower thick branches of trees that hang six or eight feet from the ground, and which a tiger can easily reach, when standing on his hind-legs. I have known a tiger shot from such a branch. But he was found on it crouching like a cat, taken by surprise, endeavouring to remain unseen by being motionless. Tigers are evidently fully aware that their greatest safety lies in being "not seen," and all their tactics are directed to this end. Their power of crawling through grass so short that one could hardly believe so large an animal could go through unseen, is well-known to sportsmen. I myself have often experienced this annoyance, and found myself outmanœuvred. Others, besides myself, have known tigers to remain in water with only their eyes and nose above the surface, and that among grass, and in that position have, no doubt, been passed and escaped. It is seldom a tiger shows himself in the clear; and then he goes at a pace that indicates his object to re-gain cover. In charging an elephant, a tiger comes down like an arrow, and, when within reach, suddenly elevates himself on his hind-legs, and throws himself on the head of the elephant. In *one* single instance, I have known a slight spring to accompany the charge, yet to climb a tree 40 feet high, requires a succession of springs—and such springs from a badly wounded tiger become the more extraordinary, and more so that by so doing he fully exposed himself, which is quite against their habits. Leopards do climb trees, but not when wounded, and I have shot them 9 feet in length.—Yours, &c., J. H. G.

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| | Miles. |
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## CLIMBING TIGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The account given by Colonel Christie of a tigress climbing a tree to the height of forty feet, being so authenticated, cannot be doubted. It is, however, both unique and strange. If a tiger *badly wounded* performed such a feat, it would be natural to suppose that they do climb trees under ordinary circumstances. I have seen tigers in all conditions, wounded or untouched, put up under large trees that offered every facility for a tiger to climb—trees with thick crooked trunks and large branches within a few feet from the ground, but in no single instance has an attempt been made to climb. When the whole country is inundated, and tigers cannot find the smallest dry spot, they are known to get on to the lower thick branches of trees that hang six or eight feet from the ground, and which a tiger can easily reach, when standing on his hind-legs. I have known a tiger shot from such a branch. But he was found on it crouching like a cat, taken by surprise, endeavouring to remain unseen by being motionless. Tigers are evidently fully aware that their greatest safety lies in being "not seen," and all their tactics are directed to this end. Their power of crawling through grass so short that one could hardly believe so large an animal could go through unseen, is well-known to sportsmen. I myself have often experienced this annoyance, and found myself outmanœuvred. Others, besides myself, have known tigers to remain in water with only their eyes and nose above the surface, and that among grass, and in that position have, no doubt, been passed and escaped. It is seldom a tiger shows himself in the clear; and then he goes at a pace that indicates his object to re-gain cover. In charging an elephant, a tiger comes down like an arrow, and, when within reach, suddenly elevates himself on his hind-legs, and throws himself on the head of the elephant. In *one* single instance, I have known a slight spring to accompany the charge, yet to climb a tree 40 feet high,

tion in the Louvre had been found in the boudoir of this arch *cocotte*.* Surely there had never been anything so scandalous, so dishonest, so generally flagitious as this Empire—adhesion to which more than seven millions of Frenchmen had testified by *plebiscitum* this very spring last past—this Empire which had lasted eighteen years, and which was smashed to pieces in half an hour!

It was a very fine thing to have a Republic once more; to have set about destroying all the Napoleonic busts and statues—some to be burnt into lime, others to be melted down into cannon; to scrape or hack out the word '*Imperiale*' from the façades of all the public buildings, and all the 'N's' and all the eagles from the bas-reliefs at the Louvre. It was politically consistent to turn all the Bonapartist prefects, sub-prefects, *procureurs-généraux*, mayors, *adjoints*, and commissaries of police, out of office, and appoint orthodox Republicans in their stead; to confiscate all the ready-money and jewelry found in the private apartments of the Empress at the Tuileries, and all the pretty pictures and nicknacks—down to the very toys and copy-books of the Prince Imperial—purchased with the Imperial pocket-money, and left behind at St. Cloud and Compiègne and Fontainebleau; it was a wonderfully fine thing to parade the Boulevards all day and well-nigh all night long, yelling *La Marseillaise* and *Le Chant du Depart*—although the wind had been somewhat taken out of the sails of those lyrics by their having been prostituted to serve the purpose of a wickedly aggressive war against Prussia a few weeks before; it was all, with a single exception, brilliantly like eighteen hundred and forty-eight. But when France took it into her head to turn Louis Philippe and his dynasty out-of-doors she was at peace with all the world. The spear and the hooked chariot, the morion and the glaive were delightfully rusty; and the Parisians, as Rabelais puts it, had ample leisure '*de couldre les trouz dedans leurs propres entottes, et de gratter les puces dedans leurs propres testes, parlant grande filosophie et haulte science*,' without being molested by the rest of Europe. The Revolution of February 1848 was a great frolic, the comic element in which was only abrogated by the bloody massacres of June. Very and lamentably different was the case in September 1870. 'N's' and eagles might be obliterated, Bonapartists proscribed, policemen mobbed, trees-of-liberty planted, and universal fraternity and equality asserted; but the Medes and Persians were still at the gate; and that whiskered man in the helmet and the tightly-buttoned tunic was advancing, advancing, always advancing, with pace as unvarying and as impartial as that of the visitor who *argou pede* knocks alike at the hovels of beggars and at the palaces of kings. King William was coming; the Prince Royal was coming; Moltke was coming: BISMARCK was coming,—and him the Frenchmen dreaded more than they did the whole Prussian army, horse, foot, and artillery. Something must be done to prepare for the reception of these terrible guests. You have read—who has not?—the story of Don Juan Tenorio. The reckless libertine of Seville asked the Statue of the Commendatore to supper. The statue came; with what result you know. Don John of Paris, swaggering and boasting, with his *képi* cocked on one side, his moustache saucily twisted, his hands in the pockets of his baggy zouave galligaskins, and his long sword clattering on the pavement, had been bold enough to accost that grim stone effigy in the cloister—the impassible warrior on his war-horse, with his spiked casque, his stiff stock, his orbless eye. 'Come to supper, old boy,' Don John cried airily. The statue nodded his head in acquiescence. Now the *Festin de Pierre* was imminent. The sound of the dreadful groaves of the spectre were echoing through the whole house. The candles were beginning to burn blue. Leporello had taken refuge under the table. The statute was coming to supper; *and, horrible to relate, he had brought all his friends with him!*

These things occurring gradually, but at last with a fearful intensity of reality to the people of Babylon, caused them, about the 6th of September, to perpend and to cogitate somewhat ruefully on the remarkably tight place into which they had brought themselves through their imprudent promptitude in sending out invitations to supper to statues that wore spiked helmets. The effect of the charge which came over the public mind was remarkable. Nobody was afraid of the enemy—at least nobody avowed that he was afraid—for had he been so much as hinted that fact aloud, somebody more afraid than he, but wishful to appear more valorous, would straightway have branded him as a coward, and denounced him as a Prussian spy. Everybody was anxious, preoccupied, and bent on defending *la patrie* to the last gasp, but in a staid, solemn, and severe manner. It was wonderful to watch, day by day, the metamorphosis of Paris, and the progressive disappearance of all her old gaiety, merriment, and frivolity. What trace of jollity still lingered was merely the coarse debauchery of the camp; and tipsy soldiers might be seen sprawling over the marble tables at which, a few days previously, elegant *gandins* had been sipping their *glaces à la Napolitaine*. The accustomed frequenters of the fashionable cafés disappeared, first in knots, then in whole groups, then vanished altogether. The balcony of the Jockey-club, overlooking the Rue Scribe, lost lounger after lounger, and at last was so much desolated that it looked lonely. The dashing equipages which used to make the tour of the lake in the Bois de Boulogne, and to pull-up at Madrid, and the Cascade, and the Prè Catelan, faded away into nothingness; no more spruce cavaliers were to be seen prancing on hacks hired from the livery-stable keepers about the Rond Point; no more sprightly Amazons exhibited to an admiring public marvels in the way of riding-habits made by Smalpage, miracles in the way of tight-lacing favoured by Madame Pridaulx's hydraulic-pressure corsets. The Bois de Boulogne itself was disconsolate and disestablished. The verdant lawns, the blooming prairies were fenced in and ploughed in, and into these enclosures were driven from all the outlying lairs and folds and pasturages and sties round Paris thousands upon thousands of oxen and cows, sheep and pigs, which browsed and roosted in the pleasure-grounds; the horned cattle looming large in the leafy clear-obscure, as though they were bantlings of some primeval forest. Wild-looking shepherds from remote departments—some even from the half-savage Landes—paced moodily along, sulkily tending sheep belonging to flocks to which they were strangers; while equally discontented herdsmen plodded after cows and oxen to whom they had never been introduced. These Corydons and Damons had been culled from the ranks of the provincial Gardes Mobiles, and hastily bidden to lay down the rifle and take up the crook and the goad.

To this sad complexion came the unrivalled pleasaunce—the Bois de Boulogne. I drove through it very mournfully two days ere I fled from Babylon, taking a last fond look at its shining paths and bosky coverts; for I had known the Bois for thirty years—known it long before Napoleon III. trimmed and curbed and spruced it up to inimitable prettiness and coquettishness—known it when it was a wild and lucid strip of forestland in which could still be traced the charred circles made by the camp-fires of the Duke of Wellington's soldiers who bivouacked here in 1814-15. There was one particular spot of greensward in the Bois, close to the entrance by the Route de Neuilly, which I was remembered, which I never failed to seek each time I came to Paris, and which I shall not forget until I die. Perhaps you think I am about to tell you that I fought a duel on that spot, or that I went down on my knees there to make a declaration to the adored one of my heart (did any sane man, I wonder, in this world ever go down upon his knees for the purpose just mentioned?) Nothing of the kind; 'twas only that, on that particular portion of the grass of the Bois de Boulogne, on a certain Sunday afternoon in 1840, I smoked my first cigar. How awfully sick I was! Perhaps it was my unfamiliarity with the Virginian weed that made me feel so very ill. Perhaps the cigar (which cost two sous) was not made of the Virginian weed at all but of cabbage or lettuce-leaf. Perhaps the fact that I had eaten two apples (unripe), a stick of barley-sugar, four macaroons (won at roulette), and a considerable quantity of gingerbread with almonds in it, had something to do with the nausea I suffered. They laid me down upon the ground, and bathed my brow with water, and unconsciously I became at once a convert to the doctrines of Galileo. The earth moved with a vengeance. It span round like a teetotum, and my poor head with it; and then there was darkness and a great blank. The first cigar is surely an apprenticeship to death.

The Bois as an institution of Babylon was quite extinguished ere I left. The trees near to the ramparts of the fortifications were ruthlessly cut down; the antelopes and gazelles and lamas, the rare reptiles and birds at the Jardin d'Acclimation, were removed to the Jardin des Plantes; and the cafés at Madrid and at the Cascade were closed for lack of customers. I went into the last-named place of entertainment just before they put-up the shutters, with a kindly but obstinate English friend who was bent on imbibing a *bock* of Munich beer. The solitary waiter left at the Cascade—in normal times we should have been surrounded by a tribe of trim garçons bowing and scraping to the ground—was unshaven, and uncivil even to insolence. 'We do not sell Munich beer, now,' he grunted out. '*C'est une bierre Prussienne, et nous ne voulons plus la vendre.*' I then suggested Strasbourg beer, which, in view of the heroic defence then making by the Alsatian city, somewhat pacified the waiter; but he looked at us askance as he served us; and esteemed that we were lucky, when we had re-entered our Victoria to drive back into Paris, that we had not been arrested and denounced as Prussian spies.

But I have left until the last the most notable of all these evanishments. *Ces dames* had disappeared. You looked in vain for La Signora Livia, with her open carriage *à la Daumont* drawn by satinskinned chestnuts which the Emperor's stables, had Mr. Gamble tried his hardest, might have vainly hoped to match, and with the two outriders in black-and-gold, who, at a given distance from their mistress's carriage, turned round and faced her, their steeds reined up, their hunting crops perpendicular to their hips. An edifying sight to see, and one perfectly in accordance with the ethics and economy of the Second Empire. And Pauline de Wasserflicht, that wondrous *tailleuse* at baccarat—the gigantic German woman with the yellow hair, in whose *salon* poor Lord Wasterpipe cut his throat after losing a hundred and fifty thousand francs at the infernal cards? And Thekla, the woman with the death's-head and the skeleton-limbs all manacled and shackle-bolted with diamonds? And the twin *cocottes* Chiffonnée and Griffonnée, as like to one another as two peas, in their low basket phaeton with the two piebald ponies, and the two diminutive grooms in the dickey with their arms folded? The ponies were twins; so were the grooms; so were the two little fluffy white Maltese dogs who lay in their mistresses' laps. The whole concern was carried on *en partie double*. Chiffonnée and Griffonnée—snubnosed little wretches, much freckled, and with red hair—had both been washerwomen's apprentices; yet Chiffonnée was said to own half of the charming watering-place of Colifichet-sur-Mer; and Griffonnée made half a million of francs out of the concession for lighting the town of Brimborion-la-Galette with gas. 'Twas General Count Cocodis, aide-de-camp to the Emperor, who 'put her on' to that snug little speculation. She nearly persuaded him—he was going for seventy—to marry her; and she was the *fons et origo malis* in that sad lawsuit *en separation de corps* between M. Gros Bonnet, one of the présidents of the Court d'Assises de la Seine, and his wife.

All faded away from Babylon, leaving not a trace behind, save some unpaid milliners' and jewellers' bills. Whither went they, these frail cloves, I wonder? Are they flitting about the Cannouschnia or the Mula Mi-

* It was only yesterday that I read in an Italian newspaper translations of the beautiful letters—Richon is mingled with Madame de Sévigne—addressed by the fair but frail Marguerite to Napoleon III. She confessed that she had deceived Cæsar. Alack! it seems to have been poor Cæsar's fate to be deceived by everybody in France since the fifteenth of last July.

lionists at St. Petersburg, making eyes at the Russian guard? Are they rustling, and mincing, and smirking, and risking their last napoleons—their last, for General Count Cocodis is with the Man of Sedan at Wilhelmshöhe, and Mr. Gros Bonnet has lost his berth—at the gaming-tables of Monaco? I am told that at Homburg even now one gaming-table is kept open for the benefit of the local innkeepers, who else would have no guests to fleece. Have La Signora Livia and Pauline de Wasserfliecht levanted thither? or have they turned vivandières in ambulances—*que sais-je?* Of the less aristocratic members of the unstable sisterhood the police of Babylon made short work. They were caught up by the score, penned-up in the cafés they frequented, and driven in herds between files of sergents-de-ville to gaol. St. Lazare, the great female prison of Paris, was soon full of them. Presently, a common spectacle, early in the morning or late at night, in the streets leading to the Northern and the Havre railway station came to be hideous yellow omnibuses, with gratings to the windows, the green blinds of which were close drawn down. But now and again the plump white hand of a woman would be protruded through the bars, or a smothered shriek would be audible to the hooting and jeering rabble who followed these chariots of ignominy. The unstable sisterhood were being taken for a little trip into the country, escorted by scowling police-agents and sour-visaged nuns. They were carted away by rail to the provincial prisons, where they may be languishing now, for no other crime than that of having done at Babylon as the Babylonians did until they had outlived the Babylonish liking.

This expurgation did not make the city virtuous. It only made it savagely repulsive. That which had been the gayest, wittiest, politest capital in the world, assumed the likeness of a dull, coarse, ferocious camp. King Mob was organised, and, with a voice hoarse with absinthe and *petit bleu*, trolled forth patriotic catches, or raved about the blessings of liberty, equality, and fraternity. But King Mob was no longer a thing to be put down by a picket of infantry, or by a band of policemen with their *casse-têtes*. He had gotten a musket and bayonet, and a cartouch-box, and would shoot and stab on occasion. He was a National Guard, a Mobile, a *Franc-tireur*. He was the People. This patriotism was, of course, something to be wonderfully proud of, but he made Paris intensely disagreeable. Soon to the citizen of the world, who was not much interested in the fortunes of the French Republic one and indivisible, and who felt inclined to recall with horror rather than with exultation the memories of that year 1792 about which Paris was perpetually shrieking, the place became absolutely intolerable and uninhabitable. The Mobiles and *Francs-tireurs* who had poured in from the country for the defence of Paris, were quartered in the hotels and in private houses, to the intense disgust of the non-patriotic inhabitants. Every porter's lodge was a guard-room, every *cour* a barrack-yard. When it was not a train of field-guns rumbling through the streets, it was a string of mitrailleuses; when it was not mitrailleuses, it was mortars. One after another the theatres closed: at last not so much as the funambules was left. The actors and fiddlers and scene-shifters all went off, of course, into the army or the Mobile; but what on earth could have become of the poor little *soubrettes* and *ingénues*, the *comparses* and ballet-girls? The grand cafés on the boulevards degenerated into frowsy and dingy dens; and the rings made by wet coffee-cups and beer-glasses alone made the moist and sticky on the once spotless marble tables. It was quite a business to dust the mirrors or sweep the floor; and the few remaining waiters were slovenly and uncivil. Alphonse, who was so attentive in bringing you the latest edition of the *Soir*, had been killed at Wissembourg; Eugène, who seemed to divine your thoughts, and had executed your order almost before you gave it, was among the prisoners at Sedan. It was no longer possible to dine decently at Durand's or Philippe's, or the mine Maison Dorée. The Science of Cookery shrank to her second cause, and unawares La Bagatelle expired. And all this while the Modes and Persians were advancing, advancing, always advancing; intercepting trains, cutting the telegraphs, ravaging the country, eating up the crops like locusts, and occupying the charming villages of the Campagna of Paris.

To my infinite relief, on Monday the twelfth of September I received a telegram from England directing me, if there was any danger of communications being cut off, to go to some neutral point and wait for contingencies. The difficulty was to find a neutral point. Brussels—from Paris at least—shall become inaccessible. It was about as easy to get to the moon as to Luxembourg; and Italy was—keeping postal exigences in view—too far off. I held a council of war with some trusted advisers; and it was determined that I should go, through Lyons, to Geneva. This was on Monday morning; and in train for Lyons left at eight o'clock in the evening, and I wandered fitfully about the streets for some hours before sunset, bidding a mental good-bye to the most familiar and best-beloved places in Babylon. A cold presentiment came over me that I should never see Paris again. A weird old witch of a woman told me many years ago that I should die at Geneva, and I suddenly remembered her prophecy. It did not come true so far as the month of September 1870 was concerned; but I am not out of the wood yet. I was not well the whole time I was at Geneva; and the fair city on the shores of Lake Leman seemed to exert over me, I knew not why, a depressing and uncanny influence. The fact, that I left Paris with only a couple of hundred francs in my pocket, and had to wait a fortnight in Switzerland for remittances, may have had something to do with the chill which Geneva seemed to send through the spinal marrow of my mind.

I plodded about Paris on the last day till I was footsore. I took a last survey of the Place de la Concorde, where they were dressing-up the stone figure emblematical of the city of Strasbourg—a most hideous effigy in the worst mock-heroic style of the First Empire—with flags and ribbons and flowers, and scrawling scraps of patriotic frenzy in chalk round its pedestal, and performing other distempered antics. When will the world be cured of idolatry, I wonder; and which is the more imbecile—to bow down before a stock and a stone duly typifying a city three hundred miles off, or to kiss the slippered foot of the statue at Rome which passes as St. Peter's, but is most probably that of a Roman procurator of the third century? Between Mumbo Jumbo spiritual and Mumbo Jumbo secular, is there any vast difference as to the folly of image-worship? And in less than three weeks from the time the Parisians were adoring this political idol in their forum, Strasbourg had capitulated.

The gardens of the Tuileries were closed to the public, and had become one enormous *corral*, where cannon and mitrailleuses were packed, horses picketed, and ammunition and forage wagons collected—all huddled together, as it struck me, pell-mell and without any attempt at system or regularity. A single shell thrown in the midst of this mass of warlike munitions, cattle, and men, must have done enormous damage. Over the cupola of the Pavillon Marson waved the white flag with the red cross of the Convention of Geneva: the Tuileries, with something of the wisdom of the serpent, had been converted into an ambulance or hospital. The picture-galleries and museums of the Louvre had been closed many days before; the choicest statues packed up, ready for instant removal, the precious paintings of the Salon Carré taken out of their frames and off their strainers, rolled up and placed in oilskin cases, like so many carefully-furled umbrellas. I crossed the Pont Royal, and took one last fond look at the old china and bric-à-brac shops of the Quai Voltaire and the Rue des Saints Pères. I made one last affectionate tour along the bookstall lined embankment from the palace of the Quai d'Orsay to the Institute. I was sorely tempted to buy an *Almanach Impérial* for the year 1814—a fat pudgy volume of four hundred pages, and labelled at the low price of fivepence only. It would have been edifying to ediate it with the Imperial Almanac of 1870. Fontainebleau and Sedan! History repeats itself in the imperial courts of bankruptcy and disaster.

I followed the Seine, and bade good-bye to Nôtre Dame. Good-bye, Pont Neuf and equestrian statue of Henri Quatre, and Bains de la Samaritaine; and that quasi-island in the river, with that particularly damp café, where in summer-time they used to give concerts vocal and instrumental. The singers always quoted in the head; the wind-instruments appeared to be afflicted with bronchitis; and when you cried '*Garçon!*' the waiter coughed huskily instead of answering '*Voilà!*' I ascended the Rue de Seine, and left my card at P.P.C. at the Luxembourg. I left it mentally, I mean; for the palace—lately the meeting-place of the abolished Senate—was shut up, the picture-gallery was closed, and a brigade of Gardes Mobile was encamped in the gardens. I lingered long outside Brellier's, the Closerie des Lilas, the famous dancing-place, which was the resort of students and grisettes, and, in later times, of *petits crèves* and *cocottes*. Dark and dismal was the prospect of Brellier's gravelled paths and spangled meads through the iron-barred gates. Six weeks before, I had made one of an audience composed of at least two thousand persons screaming the *Marseillaise* and the *Chant du Depart*, tramping in chorus to the melody until the wooden flooring shook again, and roaring in *staccato* bursts of unison, '*A Berlin! à Berlin! Ça y est! ça y est!*' All gone; the lights were fled and the garlands dead; and all, save Miserrimus, departed. I was Miserrimus, or Marius among the ruins of Carthage, or the ghost of the late Mr. Simpson mourning over a Vauxhall with all the 50,000 additional lamps extinguished, and closed, perchance, for ever.

It grew dark. The sun set earlier that afternoon, I think, than the season warranted; and there was no twilight. The day was followed by immediate black. I once, and when the gas was lit, it shone only with a faint and marshy glimmer. As I passed from the courtyard of the Carrousel, I averted my head, that I might not see the dear old Palais Royal. I had not the heart to wish anything else in Paris good-bye. But when I reached the Place Vendôme, and for the last time paced along the Rue de la Paix, with all its brilliant shops shut up, and only a few brawling *Mobiots* swaggering four abreast along its broad pavement, I own that I clenched my fist mentally, and devoted the ex-Emperor Napoleon, the ex-minister Ollivier, the ex-minister Marshal Leboeuf, the King of Prussia, the Crown Prince, General von Moltke, and Otto Count de Bismarck-Schönstein, to the infernal gods. 'Twas but returning a compliment; for, between them, they had played the very devil with Paris.

There was nothing left but to go to *the* Café Riche, and dine as indigestibly as was possible with a friend. We had a bottle of champagne together—creaming Sillery, the old bin you remember so well—the last. I was Amphytrion, and having no small change, borrowed forty francs from my friend to pay the score. I don't think I shall ever pay him those forty francs back. He cannot sue me. The debt was contracted in Babylon; and Babylon, thanks to Bismarck (burn him!), and the rest, exists no longer. The next Paris will be quite a different city; not yours nor mine. I returned to the Grand Hôtel, and paid my bill, which was weak. In the crash and collapse of an empire one defrauded innkeeper the more or the less would be of but little account. The huge caravanserai of the Boulevard des Capucins had become an all-but empty sepulchre. There was but one clerk left in the bureau; and he looked like a gravedigger. In a hollow voice he wished me *bon voyage*. What has become of the Grand Hôtel by this time?

A drive through the deserted streets to the Lyons Railway on the Boulevard Mazas. It was so thick, so penetrating, so all-pervading, that you might have fancied that Paris was on the skirts of the Great Desert of Sahara, and that the sirocco was blowing. But the dust was only due to the circumstance that the scavengers—the majority of whom were German—having been expelled, the streets had not been swept for many days. I found the railway station thronged by an enormous multitude of fugitives, foreigners and natives—women, children, and old men predominating—eager to escape from the doomed city, of which the gates, by order of General Trochu, were soon to be closed. With painful difficulty I managed to obtain a ticket for Lyons; but I was not allowed to take any luggage with me; and I was fain to trust to the honesty of my driver to take all my things back to the Grand Hôtel, to be left until called for. He had an honest face; yet, for aught I know, he may be carousing about Paris at this moment arrayed in my shirts and pantaloons. There was a doll in one of the portmanteaus—a lovely doll, bought at 'La Renommée des Poupées;' a doll with no less than three distinct changes of dress, which I had purchased in execution of a commission for a lady in England. Perhaps the cabman's children are now dandling that doll, and rumpling her expensive under-linen with their dirty paws. Perhaps the cabman was as honest as he looked, and faithfully delivered my effects to the *garde magasin* of the Grand Hôtel. But would my position be materially bettered by his integrity? By this time the Grand Hôtel may have fallen a prey to petroleum or to picrate of potash; or the triumphant Prussians, scouring the boulevards, gutting the houses, and annexing somebody's luggage wherever they found it, may be in the enjoyment of my belongings. A corporal of Uhlans, perchance, is wearing my body-linen, and my doll is safe in his holsters, and destined for his children in Father-land.

But the world has wagged, and the sun has risen and has set every morning and every evening with his usual mathematical accuracy; and, a poor gaffly on the axle-box of Fortune's wheel, I find myself in Rome. It is a capital place wherein to read Volney as aforesaid, and muse upon the decadence of empires, and to inquire into the Philosophy of Smash. Every day I have spent among the ruins of Rome has brought back more vividly the memory of my Last Night in Babylon.

## LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 970 | Miudora | July 29 |
| 797 | Birmah, Pearse | Aug. 5 |
| | Genii, Irvine | Aug. 6 |
| 1053 | Green Jacket, Krogh | Aug. 15 |
| 1164 | Alpine, Barrill | Aug. 16 |
| 1212 | Bennington, Sherrington | Aug. 18 |
| 671 | Ulcoats, Jones | Aug. 19 |
| 909 | Allerton, Gabes | Aug. 23 |
| 999 | Khimjee Oodowjee, Sewell | Aug. 25 |
| 914 | Ellen Gondy | Sept. 2 |
| 679 | Glenalos, Hicks | Sept. 3 |
| 1434 | Westminster, Grose | Sept. 5 |
| 906 | Coringa, Ross | Sept. 6 |
| 1166 | Sandringham, Hamilton | Sept. 9 |
| 1379 | Sir Walter Scott, Shaw | Sept. 10 |
| 1097 | Eddyston, Peterson | Sept. 13 |
| 1283 | Ardgowan, Kerr | Sept. 18 |
| 1233 | Connemara, Hughes | Sept. 19 |
| 1191 | Robert Kerr | Sept. 22 |
| 1394 | Tim Whiffler | Sept. 26 |
| 1337 | Baron Macauley | Sept. 29 |
| 784 | Norwood—Put back | Oct. 14 |
| 1400 | Sylvia, Telfourny | Oct. 7 |
| 1040 | Bonnie Dundee, Cormor | Oct. 7 |
| 1298 | Tennyson, Hawkins | Oct. 8 |
| 1594 | Euxine, Harington—E. Bates & Co. | Oct. 14 |
| 1166 | Rialto, Babot | Oct. 14 |
| 1085 | Eddystone, Peterson—Volkart Brothers | Oct. 17 |
| 1271 | Auethrea, Lamont | Oct. 17 |
| 403 | Antrim, O'Neill | Oct. 18 |
| 1439 | Melpemone, Whiting | |
| 1067 | May Queen, Ross | |
| 1181 | Oberon, Tovill | |
| 1225 | Western Belle, Smith | |
| 682 | Dutcho, Robertson | |
| 861 | Ambrose, Carmell—E. Bates & Co. | |
| 990 | City of Brussels, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co. | |
| 1237 | Macedon, Widdicombe | |
| 987 | Red Cross | |
| 1348 | Ashgrove, Fullerton, | |
| 1182 | Ophelia, Strickland | |
| 1280 | Louisa Fletcher, Lockes | |
| 1456 | Algonquin, Jones | |
| 1165 | Gasineau, Cummings | |
| 1324 | Juventa, Holmes | |
| | White Jacket, Johnson | |
| | William Fairburn, Elder—E. Bates & Co. | |
| | Sir C. Napier, Moesy—E. Bates & Co. | |
| | Sydney Dacres, Gillies—E. Bates & Co. | |
| | Royal Adelaide, Jeffery—E. Bates & Co. | |

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1377 | Queen of the South (s), Heather—Lawrence & Co. | |
| 1214 | Blythewood (s)—W. Nicol & Co. | |
| 1915 | Collingwood (s)—W. Nicol & Co. | |
| 1049 | Stirling (s) | |
| 1566 | Petersburgh (s) | |
| 1403 | Leish (s) | |
| 1300 | Cingalese (s) | |
| 1750 | Tiber (s) | |

FROM LONDON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 926 | Canning | July 30 |
| 1117 | Duke of Edinburgh, Balmano | Aug. 16 |
| 627 | Woolloomoorloo, Anderson | Sept. 8 |
| 954 | Daphne, Cross—Stenhouse & Co. | Sept. 3 |
| 999 | Sophia Joakim, Singer | July 11 |
| 1117 | Glenduror, Cornewall | Oct 7 |
| 1248 | Nelson, Rands | Oct. 1 |
| 468 | Amazi, Hilliman—W. Nicol & Co. | Oct. 18 |
| 1198 | Dhuleep Singh, Jennings—W. Nicol & Co. | |
| 1145 | Zenobia, Hutchings—Sir C. Forbes & Co. | |
| 1293 | Prince Oscar | |
| 1164 | Robinson Crusoe | |
| 1745 | The Tweed, Stewart—Sir C. Forbes & Co. | |
| 1174 | Millwall, Scale | |
| | City of Seringapatam | |
| | British Consul | |

FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1310 | Breadalbane (s), Byrne—W. & A. Graham & Co. | |
| 760 | Berar (s)—W. & A. Graham & Co. | |
| 1090 | Milbank (s) | |
| | Orlando (s) | |
| | India (s) | |

FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1049 | Arabia—W. Nicol & Co. | |

FROM TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Thetis (s) | |

FROM MARSEILLES VIA SUEZ CANAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1500 | Europe (s), Martino—Kunkler, Preswerck & Co. | |

FROM NEWPORT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Coringa, Cleverly—W. Nicol & Co. | June 1 |
| 780 | Napoleon III., Preith—Forbes & Co. | July 3 |
| | R. Wold and Hintfield | May 22 |
| 335 | Jourdain, Arnandean | |
| | Seaforth, Woodward | |

FROM CALCUTTA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 694 | Myaram Dyaram—(at Akyab leaky) | June 27 |
| 660 | Formosa | |
| 1393 | Benares—Hajee Mahomed Seedick | |
| 1125 | Munsoorie | |
| 1303 | Dancaino | |
| 966 | Houri | |
| 721 | Pembrokshire, Wilkinson—Blackwell & Co. | |
| 620 | Hydroo | |
| 812 | Futtay Shaw Allum | |
| 816 | Ismail | |
| 534 | Alice Davis | |
| 808 | George Kendall | |
| 587 | Statesman (s) | |
| 187 | Rescue, Meescory | |

FROM CLYDE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 994 | City of Amoy, Muir—W. Nicol & Co. | Aug. 28 |
| 1216 | Challenge—Finlay, Muir & Co. | Sept. 16 |
| 1489 | Stornoway—Finlay, Muir & Co. | Sept. 30 |
| 1195 | City of York, Auld—W. Nicol & Co. | Oct. 10 |
| 979 | City of Cashmere, Byse | |
| | Colombo, Macmillan | |

FROM BORDEAUX.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Europe, Duhallee—(put back leaky) | |

FROM CARDIFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1228 | Forfarshire, Cleaver | Sept. 3 |
| 1219 | Malabar, Douglas | Sept. 26 |
| 1074 | Dinapore, Wilson | Oct. 1 |
| 583 | Inoldia, Avelline | |
| 1179 | Beaunhamba, McCabe,—Volkart Brothers | |
| 1495 | Jeypore, McMillan | |

FROM NEWCASTLE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 462 | Harwood | June 1 |
| 1193 | Marietta | Sept. 27 |
| 757 | Berlin, Small | |
| 600 | Niard | |
| 779 | Johanna | |
| 810 | Donna Maria—Volkart Brothers | |
| 1180 | Semoparell | |
| 1193 | Elizabeth Fry | |

FROM NEWCASTLE N. S. W.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Springfield, Dwight—Farnham & Co. | |
| 1302 | Varuna, Clare—W. Nicol & Co. | |

FROM SUNDERLAND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Olive Mount | June 4 |
| 902 | Vilatiee | July 12 |
| 372 | Dement, Dunn | Oct. 5 |
| 457 | Sarah, Watson | |

FROM SHIELDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Countess | July 7 |
| 1660 | Great Australia, Smith | July 18 |
| 1460 | Humber, Atkins—Bell, Ventz & Lucius | July 27 |
| | Golden City | Sept. 2 |
| 1193 | Manetta | Sept. 27 |
| 1074 | May Queen | Oct. 3 |
| 1990 | G. M. Cairns, Brodie | |
| 981 | Princess, Somawatty, Bake—Sir C. Forbes & Co. | |
| 1019 | Princess Dugmar, Lewis—Rennie Scovell | |

FROM RANGOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 847 | Fanny | |
| 1107 | Napier Minto | |
| 354 | Migrator | |
| 847 | Fanny | |
| 933 | Louisa | |

FROM BANGKOK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 422 | Queen of Ceylon, Goodrusk | |

FROM TYNE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1080 | Americana, France | |

FROM HONGKONG.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 470 | Sophie | |
| 563 | False Allum | |
| 481 | Brenkburn Buoy, Jask | |

FROM MAURITIUS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 205 | Edward | Aug 23 |

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customer's Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 6 months notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1870.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

‡ If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

At the rate of two per cent per annum on the daily balance up to one lac of rupees. The Accounts are credited with interest half-yearly, on 30th June and 31st December.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months ..... 5 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mer antile Bank.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

[Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.]

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital ..... £3,200,000
Reserve Fund ..... 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." R. J. HARPER,
Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

## FOR SALE.

PAPER:—PRINTING.—Double Demy 34 to 40 lb., Royal 20 to 26 lb., Super-royal 28 to 32 lb., Double Royal 36 to 50 lb., Double Foolscap 25 lb.

HAND MADE.—Foolscap, Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Bank Medium and Bank Letter size.

MACHINE MADE.—Foolscap 11 to 15 lb., Crown 8 lb., Large Post 13 to 15 lb., Medium 16 lb.:—Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Royal and Super-royal " extra strong" for Deeds, &c.

BLOTTING.—Superior Pink Demy 17 to 21 lb.

PACKING.—Casing 22 by 36 in. 50 lb. Rs. 7, Glazed Backing 28 by 42 in. 300 lb. Rs. 44 per ream—for Spinning Mills, &c.

PREPARED BOARDS for flooring, ceiling, partition, &c., tongued and grooved:—White or Redwood ½ by 4 in., ¾ by 6 in., and 1¼ by 6¾ in—deliverable on Carnac Bunder.

Apply to our Godown-keeper.

Forbes Street, December, 1870. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

## INSURANCES.

### SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDIZE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

### THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—

The undersigned are prepared to accept risks and issue POLICIES, covering Merchandize, Goods in Godowns, Warehouses, Dwelling Houses, or other insurable property on favourable terms.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

### GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

### ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LAND-TRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

### COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned

having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing